

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

MARCH 31, 1915

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER



CHOICE FARM PRODUCTS

Circulation over 34,000 weekly

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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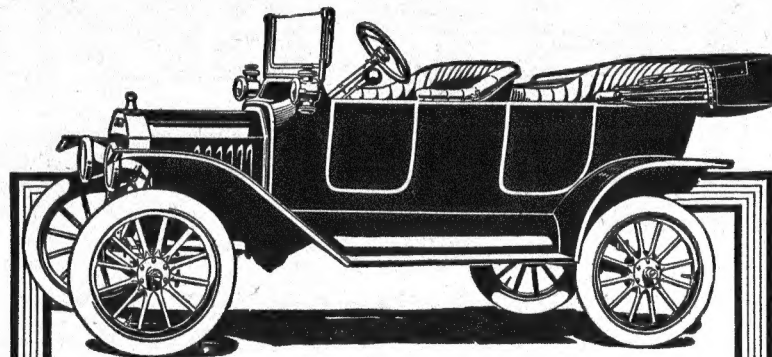
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To aid the reader in quickly finding any desired information, the book has been thoroughly indexed, each item being entered under every possible heading. The book is practical in every respect, it is profusely illustrated, attractively bound in limp leather and will be found to be a very valuable reference work for anyone who is using gasoline engines and particularly to owners of automobiles; 524 pages.

The price post paid is \$1.50

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
Associate Editors: John W. Ward and Ernest J. Troit
Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

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No discount for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, thru careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Now Then, All Together, *Push!*

BY THE EDITOR

Look at the figures in the middle of this page. See the money and subscriptions that have been poured into our office since the first day of March. These figures show the business received only up until the 27th of March. Next week we know will be just as good. We are going to get considerably over \$5,000 in our subscription department in the month of March, and we think we will have more than 5,000 subscriptions, new and renewals.

This is a record for us. Never in the history of The Guide had business come in so fast, and we know now that we can depend upon our readers to help us when we put all the facts of the case before them and appeal for their assistance.

These figures show beyond dispute that there are thousands of farmers who would become subscribers to The Guide if some of our present readers would only explain to them the value of the paper. We cannot expect farmers to become subscribers unless they know the work The Guide is doing and what the organized farmers have done for the benefit of the farming industry. Our readers can explain all this to their neighbors. It takes only a minute or two to show a farmer a copy of The Guide and tell him how it will help him in his business. In most cases you can then collect his dollar on the spot and send it into us. We will do the rest.

PRICE NOW \$1.50

By the time this copy of The Guide reaches our readers the month of March will have passed into history and the subscription price of The Guide will be \$1.50 per year henceforth. Any subscriptions that are mailed from any part of the West not later than March 31 will be accepted at the old rate of \$1.00 per year, or \$2.00 for three years. Subscriptions that are mailed in April will come under the new rate. That is, if we receive \$1.00 for a subscription mailed after April 1 it will pay for only eight months' subscription, and \$2.00 will pay for sixteen months. This applies specially to renewals.

In order to make it easier for our friends to keep on helping us we are going to put on a special offer now of \$1.00 for nine months, for new subscriptions only. Renewals, as we said before, will only be accepted at \$1.50 per year or in that proportion. But we want a lot more new subscribers and our special offer to them is \$1.00 for nine months.

SEEDING: HARVESTING: SELLING

Seeding will be the chief occupation all over the country in the course of a week or two. It is very important that all seed should be clean and that it should be treated for smut; that the ground should be well prepared and that the seed be carefully sown. If every farmer does the best he can in this respect, nature will do her share towards giving him a good crop.

After seed time comes harvest and after harvest the marketing. The farmer who studies marketing conditions, who knows the provisions of the Grain Act and who understands the various methods of

selling grain, can, as a rule, get a better price for his grain than the man who hauls it right from the separator to the shipping point and sells it to the first man who offers. It is too late to study marketing conditions when you must sell your grain. The time to study this question is between seed time and harvest. In ordinary years careless marketing will lose a farmer from \$10.00 to \$30.00

six months will be worth not less than \$10 to every farmer who ships a carload of grain.

Tell these facts to your neighbors who are now getting ready to put in their seed. Ask them if they have figured out the difference between good and bad marketing. Tell them that in The Guide they will get the information mentioned above. Tell them how easy it is for a farmer to lose from

one cent to three cents a bushel on his wheat, and in the same proportion on his oats, barley and flax, if he does not know market prices and marketing conditions. You will then have no trouble in getting the farmer to give you \$1.00 for The Guide for the next nine months, which will carry him over the marketing season. Then if he finds The Guide of value he will renew his subscription for the winter.

Every day brings us bunches of letters from subscribers who have picked up from one to six subscriptions from their

neighbors and have sent them into us just to help the cause. Don't stop the good work now. Keep it up and put The Guide into the hands of those who really need it.

WE WANT AGENTS

In addition to those voluntary workers who have done so much for us we want regular agents in every community in the Prairie Provinces. We will pay a generous commission to any person who will introduce The Guide to the farmers in the neighborhood and collect their subscriptions. We will also pay commission for collecting renewal subscriptions. We never pay a commission to any agents except on subscriptions or renewals which they actually collect and send us the cash. Any person who sends us in their own subscription or their neighbor's in full will know that it is all being used to help The Guide. But at the same time we are glad to pay commissions to agents, because experience has taught us that we must have agents to help us carry on our work. Any man or woman, or a bright boy or girl, can do this work for us, and do it well. It will take very little of their time and they can pick up from \$5.00 to \$20.00 in cash according to the number of farmers in the district, by collecting subscriptions from every farmer around them who can read English. There are a lot of districts now where we have no agents and we will be glad to have letters from persons who are willing to act as our agents. Except in big districts we only appoint one agent and that leaves the agent the whole field to work in. We want to hear from several hundred men and women, boys and girls in the next two or three weeks who will act as agents for us. Simply address your letter "The Circulation Manager, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.," and tell us that you will canvas the farmers in your district and send us as many subscriptions as you can. We will then send out receipt books, agents' instructions, report forms, envelopes and everything to work with. If you can use a half a dozen sample copies to good advantage we will also send those along. Don't delay as we shall appoint these agents in the order in which we receive their letters.

All Records are Broken!

SUBSCRIPTIONS TAKEN FROM MARCH 1st TO 27th

| | Cash | New Subs. | Renewals |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| First Week | \$ 944.81 | 311 | 635 |
| Second Week | 993.45 | 319 | 587 |
| Third Week | 1,162.49 | 466 | 639 |
| Fourth Week | 1,400.40 | 585 | 922 |
| Total | \$4,501.15 | 1,681 | 2,783 |

per car on his wheat. Those who study the situation and know the experience of other farmers, the inside "tricks of the trade," and the market conditions of past years, have the best opportunity to get the highest price for their grain.

\$10.00 WORTH OF HELP

Every prospect points to good prices for wheat and other grains this fall, but every farmer wants every possible cent he can get for his crop. The Guide has devoted more attention to the marketing of grain than any other paper in this country. From now on until harvest The Guide will publish information covering every phase of the marketing question, in order to give its readers the best possible aid in getting the biggest return for their crop. It will cost The Guide a lot of money to

SPECIAL OFFER

The regular subscription price of The Guide henceforth is \$1.50 per year. Just now, however, as a special offer to new subscribers only we will send The Guide for nine months for \$1.00 to any address in Canada. This is 36 weekly copies of The Guide for \$1.00, less than three cents per week. We want to put on 10,000 new subscriptions at this rate. We can do it easily if our readers will only help us the way they have been doing for the past four weeks.

This offer is open to agents also

get this information and publish it, but it is part of the service which an up-to-date farm journal should supply to its readers. We will guarantee that the information on grain marketing alone which will be published in The Guide in the next



Are You Furnishing a Room?—

Write for the Eaton series of House Furnishing plates with color scheme attachments, showing in detail furniture, rugs, draperies and wall paper for any room in your house. Our specialists are prepared to arrange practically any scheme you desire.

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This service will cost you nothing. Address your request to the House Furnishing Special Service Department.

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If you are contemplating the furnishing of a house or a room or the purchase of any piece of furniture, get in touch with this Department. Read the detailed note to the left.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 31st, 1915

From today henceforth the subscription price of The Guide is \$1.50 per year. Subscriptions actually mailed to us not later than March 31 will be received at the old rate of \$1.00 per year, or \$2.00 for three years. All subscriptions mailed on or after April 1 will be credited at \$1.50 per year, or in that proportion.

POLITICAL PURITY

The air is full of charges and counter-charges of political corruption both in federal and provincial politics. Undoubtedly many of the charges that are made are true, while, of course, there are the usual number of false charges made purely for political purposes. Graft and corruption have been rampant in Canadian politics for a great many years. The politicians themselves are to blame for a great deal of the corruption, and the graft is about equally divided between the two old parties. But there is a great deal of the blame attachable to the individual electors all over the country. They have not done their share towards cleaning our politics. The time is ripe for a campaign for political purity, and the place to begin such a campaign is right at home among the voters in every neighborhood. If the voters themselves will cease their blind allegiance to the two political parties and stand for political purity and a square deal regardless of party, we can soon have strong, intelligent and incorruptible men in our legislatures and parliament, and the undesirable ones can be relegated to private life. We have, beyond a doubt, a number of honest men in our legislatures and in parliament today, but they are surrounded by conditions which render it practically impossible for them to do otherwise than line up with their party when the whip cracks. Let us free these men and give them full opportunity to represent the people. We have some dishonest men in politics. Let us get rid of them. In the Manitoba Legislature there is one independent member, F. J. Dixon, representing Centre Winnipeg. Mr. Dixon was elected by the efforts of men and women who wanted an independent member with democratic views to represent them. His election expenses were provided by those interested in the cause for which Mr. Dixon stood. He was not asked to pay his own election expenses, nor was he asked to contribute to baseball clubs, hockey clubs, church building funds, nor any such petty grafts that are worked upon too many candidates, nor did he accept any support from the campaign funds of either political party. He stands today as a free and independent man, and he had the largest majority ever polled by any provincial candidate in the province of Manitoba. If the farmers in the West are ready to elect men to the House of Commons, under the same conditions, the time is ripe to strike a blow for democracy and a square deal.

REVENUE OR PROTECTION?

A number of concessions in regard to the recent increase in the tariff have been announced by Hon. W. T. White. Some of these reductions are made in response to public

opinion while others are prompted by the demand of business interests which are especially affected. The articles affected include: bananas, coffee, platinum, milk foods for hospitals and infants, fertilizers, wines and spirits, and patent medicines, all of which are either wholly or partially exempted from the extra charges at first imposed by the new budget. During the budget debate there was a good deal of contention between the government and the opposition as to whether the increased taxes were imposed for the purpose of protection or revenue, the opposition endeavoring to prove that the chief purpose of raising the duty would be to give more protection to Canadian industries, while the government maintained stoutly that their only object was to increase the revenue of the country without giving any particular advantage to the manufacturers. The concessions which the Finance Minister has now made are very illuminating on this point. The first exemption which he mentioned was bananas, on which he had imposed a tax of 7½ per cent., which has now been removed. There is no banana industry in Canada seeking protection, and the duty upon bananas would, therefore, have been entirely a revenue one. Coffee, which is also exempted from the additional tax, is another article not produced in Canada and one on which the duty would be imposed for revenue only. Tea is not taxed, either by the old tariff or the new, altho if revenue were the object desired, it is one of those things on which a very considerable amount of taxes could be raised. We realize, of course, that duty upon these articles would increase the cost of food, and we do not wish to be understood as being in favor of taxes either upon food or any of the other necessities of life. But the fact that these articles which are not produced in Canada are exempted from duty, while sugar, canned goods, fruit and other kinds of food which are produced in this country are heavily taxed, makes it very clear that protection, and not revenue, was the main purpose of the government and of previous governments, in framing the tariff. The exception always proves the rule, and the exemption of fertilizers from the increased tax comes under that head. Mr. White made the statement that fertilizers had been restored to the free list in order to assist the campaign of the Department of Agriculture for increased production on the part of the farmers. Mr. White is to be congratulated on his decision in this regard and we would suggest that he applies the same reasoning to the duties on agricultural implements, lumber, fence wire and everything else which the farmers must buy in order to carry out the advice which the government is giving to improve their methods of cultivation, to increase their flocks and herds and to increase their production of food stuffs of every kind during the war.

WHERE MANITOBA LEADS

In the last issue of The Guide our readers will have noticed an article dealing with the Sale of Shares Act of Manitoba, which we would suggest is well worthy of imitation in the other provinces of Canada. Under this act any company wishing to sell

its stock to the public in Manitoba must first of all submit its affairs to the investigation of the Public Utilities Commissioner of the province and satisfy him that it is organized in a fair and proper manner, that it proposes to transact a legitimate business, and that it is likely to produce a fair return for its shareholders. It was this act which kept the Calgary oil boomers from exploiting the worthless stock of their imaginary oil wells among the people of Manitoba. A similar law would have saved millions of dollars to people in every walk of life in Alberta and Saskatchewan and the Eastern Provinces and the governments of these provinces would do a wise and prudent thing if they would take a leaf out of Manitoba's book in this respect. The fact that bogus stock-selling grafters cannot now operate in Manitoba has driven some of these gentry to Saskatchewan and Alberta, and this makes it all the more necessary that the other provinces should take steps to protect themselves.

A Public Utilities Act is now proposed for Alberta, and the bill has been introduced in the Legislature, but the details so far published do not indicate whether or not the commission to be appointed will have control over the sale of shares. If not, it would certainly be wise for the Alberta government to add the necessary clauses.

In Manitoba the administration of this act is in particularly able hands, and Alberta will be fortunate if it secures commissioners possessing the ability, impartiality and courage which have been exhibited by Hon. H. A. Robson, K.C., in the discharge of the difficult duties of the Public Utilities Commissioner for Manitoba.

RAILWAY PASSES

In the efforts being made to bring about higher standards in our public life, one good step towards this end would be to abolish the use and abuse of railway passes. Up until five or six years ago the members of the House of Commons and Senate travelled about Canada on passes presented to them by the railway companies. These passes were presented by the railway companies with the expectation that those who used them would consider the railway companies favorably in dealing with legislation before the Canadian Parliament. The situation was found dangerous, however, and now every member of parliament has a pass over all the railways of Canada, issued by the clerk of the House of Commons, and is, therefore, not under any obligation whatever to the railway companies. We presume, however, that a great many members still receive passes from the railway companies for their wives and families. The members of the local provincial legislatures in Canada still receive passes from the railway companies. This practice should be abolished. Provincial legislators should receive government passes or an indemnity sufficient to allow them to travel over their own province. So long as railway passes and other favors are extended to lawmakers and newspaper editors it is not possible to have full and frank discussion on our railway questions. In the United States passes are absolutely prohibited by law, and no one,

except railway employees, may travel other than by paying their fare.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FARMER

There is no one subject which occupies such general and widespread attention today in the cities and towns of Canada as the prospective wheat crop of 1915. Every business man in figuring out the development of his business for the coming year, always arrives at this conclusion, "It all depends upon the wheat crop." In Winnipeg there is not a manufacturer, wholesaler, or general dealer but is mightily interested in the crop of wheat which the farmers on the prairies are to produce this year. The prosperity of the city of Winnipeg, and of every other city in Canada, depends primarily upon the amount of the crops which the farmers produce, and another fact—which business men generally are only now beginning to recognize—is that the greater margin of profit which the farmer secures the greater will be the prosperity of the cities and towns. This fact is being forced upon the attention of town and city business men by the daily newspapers, and by speakers who have a knowledge of general conditions. The farmers themselves can aid to a wonderful extent in this educational propaganda by increasing the efficiency of their own organization, so that every other organization will be forced to recognize them. In the past most other industries have lived off the farmers, and they will continue to live off the farmers to a greater or less extent, just as long as the farmers will permit it. If every farmer realized just how much the prosperity of the citizens depends upon his work, there would be

less difficulty in getting the farmers together to organize for self-protection and mutual interest. The farmer must wake up to a realization of his own economic importance to the nation and demand a recognition of his position and his labor in the laws which are enacted by our federal and provincial parliaments.

A VICIOUS ATTACK

Several readers have sent us an editorial article from the last issue of "The Register," Neepawa, Man., containing a statement that The Grain Growers' Grain Company

is the biggest "fake" in Canada. It posed as a "Co-operative" Company for years. The Register showed the farmers of this country that they were being duped by that term, and later was able to publish an official admission that they are not a co-operative company.

The Register has warned the Grain Growers against the schemes of politicians and private companies. The Grain Growers' Grain Company is one of those private companies that is first of all working for themselves and last of all for the farmers. Watch them.

What object or purpose The Register has in view in publishing such a misrepresentation it is difficult to understand. The Grain Growers' Grain Company is composed of 15,500 farmer shareholders. It is quite true that its profits are not distributed on the technical "co-operative" basis, even tho the charter of the company permits such "co-operative" distribution of profits. There is no grain company in the world, today, so far as we know, that distributes its profits co-operatively, for the reason that grain is handled in so many different ways, that neither the shareholders nor the Board of Directors of the Company have yet been able to devise a system

for making such distribution of profits. Even the expert co-operators of the Old Country, whose advice has been secured on this question, have not been able to advise a solution, except by a system of accounting so elaborate that it would eat up the greater part of the profits. The same thing applies to the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., and the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. All these companies are honestly seeking for the solution of this problem and the genius of the Neepawa Register has an opportunity right here to confer a great boon upon the farmers of this country. Unless that journal has something to propose its vicious attack simply stamps it as one of the enemies of the organized farmers.

The man who endeavors to get his member of parliament to secure him special concessions is largely to blame for the corruption in our political life.

Many men think that their member of parliament is an easy mark for anything that they can get out of him, and then they wonder that politicians become dishonest.

There are plenty of crooked men in politics but there are a larger number of crooked men who are not in politics.

Canada is the only country in the world where the people are divided into two political parties. All other peoples have found it necessary to develop a third, and sometimes a fourth, party to protect their interests. Western Canada and the western farmers will never get a square deal as long as they vote for the two old parties as they have been doing in the past.



A "DEAR" CHILD

Dame Canada: Isn't it strange, doctor, that he has grown so big and yet cannot stand on his own feet. Do you think there is anything wrong with the milk?
Dr. White: The milk's all right. He is growing and needs more, that's all. We will increase the allowance by another 7½ per cent.
Dame Canada: Oh dear it is so expensive. I am afraid he will ruin me before he is able to take care of himself.

The Country Mother

Contributions from our Readers who write from Practical Experience

THE HEALTH OF CHILDREN

A First Prize Letter

The most important point in keeping children healthy is to see that they have the right food for their needs. I think that children are a great deal better without anything but milk to the end of the first year. Bringing a baby up by hand is not an easy thing to do, and if one cannot nurse one's baby it is much wiser to buy a book about feeding babies than to try to get along by asking neighbors for advice.



Little babies vary so much that what suits a neighbor's baby may not do at all for one's own.

When the baby is a year old I start him with eggs and a little porridge. Oatmeal I find will not agree with young children unless it is strained, then they like it very much. Farina, ground rice and barley flour are all very good, also soups made with beef, mutton or chicken.

At a year old I plan the meals like this: 7 a.m. (or at waking), a bottle of warm milk, bread and butter; 10 a.m., porridge of some sort, bread and butter, a drink of milk. The baby should then go to bed and sleep till the next meal. 2 p.m., an egg with bread and butter, or soup with rice or macaroni, milk; 6 p.m., bread and milk, a bottle of milk; 10 p.m., a bottle of milk.

One has to find out for oneself what agrees with one's baby, as they vary so much. This plan I follow roughly to about two years old, adding other things as I find them agree with the baby. Baked apples, all sorts of milk pudding, chopped lean meat, plain cake, all are fairly safe to try. The sooner the baby will stop using his bottle the better, as the bottles are a great deal of trouble to keep sweet, but he should have just the same amount of milk from a cup.

At two years old I have the baby at table with us, still giving him only his own simple food. As our meals are rather far apart in summer, he has a piece of bread and butter and a drink of milk between meals. The last point in feeding children is to see that they have plenty of water. Even tiny babies will take water eagerly out of a feeding bottle. Throw the comforter into the fire and give the baby a bottle of water instead and see how much happier he will be.

The second point in keeping children healthy is to give them lots of fresh air. The rule I follow is that any child over a month old can go out when the thermometer reads above zero unless there is a high wind or it is raining or snowing. All my babies have slept out their first winter and liked it, tho if the baby is not used to being out, it is wise to give him a hot water bottle. If there is no hot water bottle, a warm flat iron or brick wrapped up well will be just as good. The older children should have leggings with feet attached and it's well to pin each mitt on with two safety pins until they are old enough to put them on again if they come off.

Airing bedrooms in winter is no easy task. Personally, I have found the easiest way is to open the storm window slat, have the three small holes cut into one big one and put a piece of board the width of the inner window across it to keep it from shutting right down. This airs without direct draft and the inside window should be opened up during the daytime. It is a good plan to leave a south window without a storm sash at all as it can then often be opened on a mild day, especially if it can be let down from the top.

The third point in keeping children healthy is for them to have plenty of bathing. They love it and it doesn't really take very long if one makes a habit of it. For my own part I aim at a daily warm bath, but I cannot pretend that it never gets crowded out. For older

children, a morning cold sponge bath is very good.

The fourth point is regular habits in eating and sleeping. There should be definite hours for meals and they should be kept to, with no nibblings between meals. The sleeping hours should be arranged in the same way, making sure that the children get plenty of sleep. A child under five should have a twelve-hour sleep at night with a nap at noon, if possible. Regular habits are easily established if one starts as soon as the baby is born to feed him at the proper hour and never between times. Every two hours for the first two months, every two hours and a half for the third month and every three hours for the rest of the first year are the proper hours.

The last point is, I think, one of the most important. It is to keep clear of medicine except under doctor's orders. If a child is constipated don't give castor oil, it will only make him worse in the long run. Instead, give stewed prunes for breakfast. Graham bread is very good for this, too. For summer complaint, stop all milk and give barley water. Finally, it is wise always to keep handy a bottle of lysol with some



clean boiled rags to dress cuts. A drop of lysol at once may save you from a badly festering wound or even blood poisoning.—E. M. H.

RAINY DAY PLAY Third Prize Letter

Dear Miss Beynon:—My children are still so young that I do not know if the hints I have to offer will be of much use, the oldest is only four and the other two; however, perhaps some busy mother may gain a little help from them and also a quiet half hour now and again. By plays, I gather you mean some amusement which will keep the youngsters happy for a while. Every mother knows the delight of children over a bit of dough, but it is not always handy when needed. Now a small box of Harbutt's Plasticine takes its place, is always handy and is clean. You can get a box for as little as fifteen cents up to one dollar. It is well worth the money for the joy it gives; the objects to be made with it are endless and the games to be played. Today a full tea set has been made, cups, plates, dishes, etc., and all the good things to be eaten too, and they have all been carefully put back into the box for a game next time. Next comes a box of chalks, the nice pencil kind which does not break and which baby cannot bite to pieces. Chalking pictures will keep them happy for a long time. For Sundays I have some nice scripture pictures which help the little ones to learn a little Bible history. My little girl has just been doing the "Visit of the Wise Men" and has hardly gone outside the lines once. She insisted I should make a big star over the picture and was most interested in making the blessed Virgin's dress blue. She is not likely to forget the story, is she?

A pencil and a chequered exercise book is another source of unfailing interest, if only "mother" has time to help a little to set a page of ladders, spades, little houses, all done in the straight lines of the chequers, which is so easy and lays a foundation for writing, drawing and counting.

Little patterns are easily made and here the chalks come in again to color them. Card sewing is also a joy, when I am doing my bit of mending. These can be bought all ready stamped, but can easily be made. The little cards at the top and bottom of tea packets come in very handy with some simple pattern either drawn or traced on them. Let the child prick holes round and sew with a bit of bright thread, leaving a space between each stitch, the space to be filled up coming back. These cards make wonderful presents to some favored friend.

When I am cutting up turnips I sometimes take a sharp knife and make tables, chairs, a stone boat, blocks for building, houses, troughs, and the chicks will enjoy a splendid game with them. These are just a few hints which I hope may be of use. You may say they are not regular games, but the children quite consider them play and they are a great relief after the regular noisy romps which go on most of the time, or the games when I am called upon to be a doctor, nurse, soldier or some neighbor and have to keep up the necessary conversation. As the children grow older they will need less help from me and I think most of them lay a foundation for education in one form or another and without worrying the baby brains.

I may say my husband has taken The Guide for a long time and both he and I find it most helpful and I for one shall look forward to the Household Number with great interest.—MRS. E. MAIRE, Islay P.O., Alta.

HEALTH OF CHILDREN

Before my first baby was born I read and studied all the baby lore I could obtain. When she came I was so particular to feed her just ten minutes every two hours until she was two months old, and then fifteen minutes every two and a half hours, and from the time she was 3 months old until I weaned her at nine months, twenty minutes every three hours. She was bathed regularly every morning at the same time, and twice a week gave her an olive oil bath. As I washed her mouth out every day with boracic solution she never had a sore mouth. She was a well



nourished child and a very fine child physically, and was very bright and active. Imagine the shock and surprise it was when at the age of 19 months she was stricken with infantile paralysis. On a certain Friday night as I put her to bed she was particularly playful, and on Saturday morning she could only take a step or two and would then drop to the floor. We had the doctor by ten o'clock, but by this time she could not stand at all. She grew worse and at times seemed to suffer great pain. During these bad spells we kept flannel cloths, wrung out of hot water on her thighs and over her abdomen, being very careful to take them off before they grew at all cool. As there was practically no life or circulation in her limbs we had to supply artificial heat and kept hot water



bottles around her, being careful that they were covered and did not burn her. We flexed her knees by placing a roll of flannel about the size of your arm, under them, also another roll was put at her feet to keep them from dropping. We changed her position often, as she was unable to move at all. Milk and water was the only nourishment allowed her for about three weeks. She had a tablespoon of castor oil almost every night and the doctor also gave her medicine. At the end of three weeks the disease had run its course and she was getting to the point where we must work harder than ever if we wanted our little girl to walk again.

We commenced massaging her limbs for about an hour, about fifteen or twenty minutes at a time, every day, keeping our hands well moistened with olive oil or cocoa butter. We increased the massaging gradually until we were working with her, massaging and moving her limbs in different directions, about four and five hours a day. By this time we were also using electricity for about half an hour each day. She was getting good nourishing food every three hours, in the form of eggs, milk, fruit and beef juice, nothing very solid tho.

Three and a half months after she was first taken ill, she commenced to creep, then she advanced like any baby, learned to creep, then stand with a support, and walk with a support. At the end of six months she was taking a few steps alone, and she has continued to improve until now at the end of ten months, she is running all over, and is not deformed at all.

MOTHER.

KEEPING THE GROWING BOY AND GIRL ON THE FARM A Second Prize Letter

It is deplorable, but nevertheless true, that many of our country boys and girls are yearly leaving the farm for the city. The reasons are obvious. In many cases there is too much work with little or no amusement. There is no truer saying than all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, and we might add a discontented boy; and needless to say girls are no exception to the rule. It is high time the subject was looked into and country parents awakened to the fact that they should and must, as a duty they owe to their boys and girls in particular and to the world in general, make farm life less humdrum.

Recreation

Give the growing boy and girl time to admire nature's ever changing beauties—the sunrises and sunsets, the young leaves shooting out and the different flowers coming in bloom. These are the chief attractions of country life, where you are near to nature's heart. In summer encourage a tennis club, help them to organize one if it be possible, or for the girls a basketball team, and let them have time to practice at least once a week. Unless something unusual occurs to prevent, let them have the Dominion holidays off to take in any sports there may be in any of the adjoining towns, and if an occasional circus visits your home town give them a horse and rig to attend that. In winter, which is usually the slack season, give them a pair of good skates apiece if they are fond of



Continued Page 30

Braided Rugs and their Making

By AMY MALI HICKS
In House and Garden Magazine

The braided rug is one of the most serviceable and effective of the needle rugs. It is so simple in technique that any careful needlewoman can make it. And consequently it is one of the rugs most frequently seen in the farmhouses in New England and the Middle States. Sometimes, indeed, a complete floor covering is formed by using braided squares fitted together. These coverings are heavier and warmer than rag carpets. They wear longer, too, and lie flatter, keeping down to the floor at the corners and showing no disposition to kick up in the annoying way that rag rugs do.

Braided rugs can be made entirely at home and with otherwise waste material if the worker chooses. The really old ones were made of cotton rags or cotton and woolen mixed; in fact, of anything

The cotton Washington prints already mentioned are practical for braided rugs because they are soft finished fabrics with little dressing. They retail at from seven to eight cents a yard and are about twenty-four inches wide. Select a medium blue with a small broken-up figure on it, rather than a figure which is distinct in pattern, like a dot or a plaid, for instance. A floral pattern or sprigged effect is better for the present purpose. Of course any print will do if the Washington prints are not obtainable. Plain colors can be used effectively when combined with figured goods, either by using braids made entirely of plain material or by braiding two strands of one with one of the other. A rug this size requires nine yards of medium blue cotton print and six yards of unbleached cotton cloth of the cheapest braid.

The blue cotton prints and the unbleached cotton cloth must be torn into lengths of one and one-half yards. This is done because these lengths are in turn torn into strands for braiding, and if the strands are any longer they are apt to tangle in the process. First wash all the cloth, each color separately, with warm water and with either a borax or naphtha soap. Rinse the blue cotton print until no more of the dye color runs off, and while it is still wet hang it in the sun to dry. Do not wring it out. Hanging in the sun while wet fades it somewhat, and the washing softens the fabric, making it easier to braid. Remember always in selecting and preparing goods for braiding that stiff materials do not crush up nicely in the braids, and as this braided rug is a washable rug, too, all likelihood of the colors running in subsequent washings must be done away with by a thorough washing before they are made up.

After the blue print is dried, dampen it and press it out. The unbleached muslin must also be washed and ironed to soften it. Now tear both the blue and the white lengthwise—that is, the way of the selvage of the goods—into strips three and one-half inches wide. The cotton prints do not measure more than twenty-four inches in width, so in order to have seven strips of the blue, it will be necessary to make each strip a thread or two less than a full three and one-half inches wide.

The width of the unbleached cotton cloth varies with different makes, but whatever its width it must be torn into

points. Take up the cut ends alternately in both hands, first one end in the left hand, and then one in the right hand, until none is left over. Then pull the goods apart into strips with one sweep of the hands. If two people tear the goods apart it is much more easily done.

Fold in the torn edges of each strip for one-half inch on each side, then fold these turned-in edges together. The strips should measure one and a quarter inches when finished. The width may possibly vary a little, but that is not necessarily harmful, tho it should not be narrower than an inch at any point.

After all the strands are folded, iron them and wrap them around pieces of heavy cardboard to keep them smooth and to keep the fold along the edge in place. Wrap each color on a separate card and do not wind too many strips on any one card.

The design for this rug is planned as follows: The centre of seven rows is of the medium blue. Outside of this there are four rows of mixed blue and white, the blue predominating, as the braid is made of two strands of blue and one of white. Following this come four rows of the reverse—that is, of the braid made of two strands of white and one of blue. Next are two rows of all white, then one row of all blue, then two rows more of all white. After this come four rows of a braid composed of two strands of white and one of blue. And the finish is five rows of braid made of two strands of blue and one of white. This plan gives the rug a dark centre surrounded by bands of graduating color going from dark to light. This is followed by an emphatic note of contrast made by the bands of rows of solid color, first white, then blue, then white again, the white being, of course, the creamy tone of the unbleached muslin. These contrasting bands are followed in their turn by more rows of the mixed braids, graduating this time from light to dark, thus bringing the darker tone on the edge and finishing the rug in the most practical manner. Edges always get more wear and therefore soil more quickly.

In the actual making, take three folded strands of blue and, holding the ends together, sew them. Pin or tie these at the end where they are sewed to something heavy, so that they may be firm and taut while braiding. Braid them together until within three inches of their ends. Then pin or tie these ends

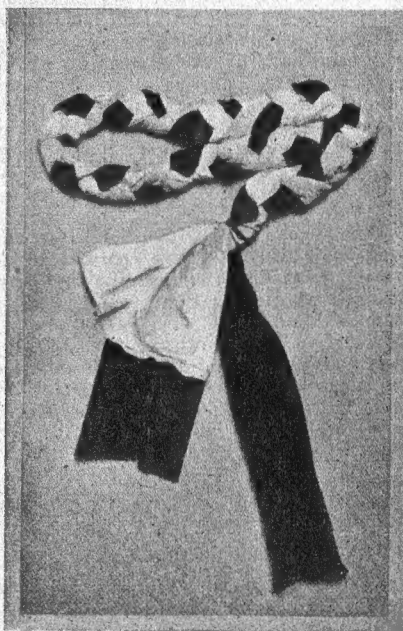
and overhand it round the two first rows and go on thus until, counting from side to side, seven rows are sewed.

Be careful when rounding the ends of the oval not to full the braid too much nor to hold it too tightly. If the braid is full the finished rug will ripple on the edges. If, on the other hand, it is held in too much in the overhanding, the rug will buckle in the centre.

The worker will notice that the sides of the oval are as yet very straight. They will begin to curve out as more rows are added.

These first seven rows form the centre of the rug. Now stop off with all the blue braid.

When starting a braid of different color add it to that already sewed at the curved end of the oval, rather than along



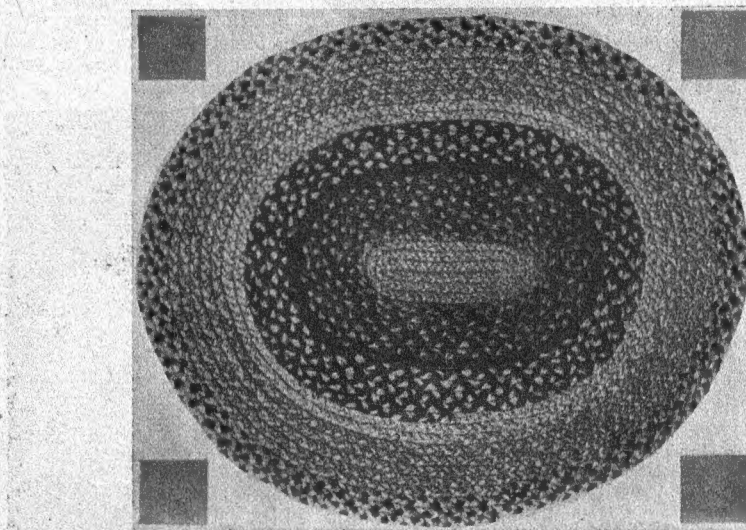
Commencing the rug. The adjacent sides of the coiled braid are sewed together.

old or new which came in handy. For the spacious attics of our great-grandmothers furnished inspiration and material enough at any time that one was needed, and the work is so simple that many a one has been braided during the long winter evenings by the meager light of its contemporary, the tallow dip.

But in these days of no attics and few store-rooms the worker in the cities at least has no treasures of cast-off things to resort to. The basements of the large department stores are the substitute, and these, filled with their odds and ends of remnants and marked-down bargains, I must admit, take the place fairly well, tho they are not as fascinating as the old-time attics. They have many advantages which are not to be despised; for one thing, goods may be bought in any desired quantity, large or small, and the worker of discriminating taste may select just that which is most suitable to carry out the design which has been planned, for there are many kinds of cotton fabrics that are soft and attractive in coloring and printed with fairly reliable dyes.

Of these the blues of all shades and makes are the most satisfactory. Of other colors the cottons known as the Washington prints made by several Rhode Island mills are dependable. These are a revival of some of the quaint old-time patterns and they are principally used for making quilted bedspreads.

The braided rug is made in three forms: square, round and oval. An old square rug is sometimes started with a piece of carpet for the centre, but this has an incongruous look and is not good from the designer's standpoint. The most desirable shape for the small braided rug is oval, so let us take as an example a braided bath mat in blue and white, size 26x32. The tool needed in making a braided rug is a coarse sewing needle suitable for carrying white cotton, size No. 24.

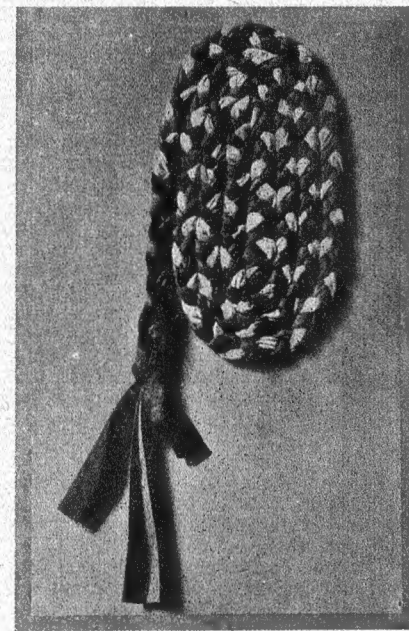


The braided rug is made from strips of cotton print, braided together in the form of a rope and then coiled. A very wide variety of design and color is possible.

strips three and one-half inches wide. If it does not come out exactly, never mind. There are always uses for all sorts of left-overs in making other kinds of rugs.

The best way to tear off cotton goods of any kind is the manner in which surgical bandages are torn. First measure off the three and one-half inch widths along the width of the cloth, making a cut three inches deep at each of these

so that the braid will not unravel. Measure off fourteen inches of it from the end where the braiding was started and double it together to form a loop. Overhand this together along the inside edges of the braids, beginning to sew where the three strands were first overhanded and working down toward the other end of the loop, which is the rounder end, as shown in the illustration. Go back now and take the loose end of the braid



The first seven rows which form the centre of the rug. It is now time to introduce a new color.

its straight side. Always start off the rows that are to be discontinued on the same side of the rug, as will be seen on examination of the first illustration. If some of the braid just sewed on is left over, when the time comes to add another kind, cut it off, but do not cut it straight across; unbraid it a bit and then cut the three strands off separately, each at a different point. Sew the ends of the strands of the new braid to these ends. Likewise, when adding more strands of the same color, or in introducing new colors to lengthen the braid, overhand these new pieces to the ends of the already braided strand. Let the seams come on the inside of the folded strand, where the raw edges will not show.

In braiding the strands it will be found that the ends do not come out evenly. This is because the worker pulls more on one than on the others. This is alright, however, for the seams in the strands must not all come at one point. If they all came together the braid would bulge and be clumsy at that point. This is the reason for cutting the strands at different points when it is necessary to cut them at all. Sometimes, of course, a length of braid just finishes the required number of rows, but, if it does not, be sure to save all the clipped off ends of the strands. One may need even the smallest piece to finish up a row of some desired color.

Lay the rug down on the floor from time to time during its construction, to see that it is keeping its form and also that it is smooth and flat. When the last row of braid required has been overhanded on, sew the ends down as flatly as possible on the wrong side of the rug, turning the strands under one by one.

The braided rug of the farmhouse, tho substantially made, is not always attractive because it is seldom well planned. It is usually of a variety called "hit or miss," and it is generally "miss," with

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Two on the Rancho

By BREVARD MAYS CONNOR

The first moment he saw her, he disliked her violently. He scowled at her as she descended from the station bus in front of the sanatorium, and sank weakly into the one vacant chair under the rusty catalpas. She should have known that those chairs were placed there especially for the men, and he had been just on the point of taking that seat himself.

When she coughed and leaned back wearily, he sneered. His own cough was deeper than hers, his hands more bony, his skin more fever-flushed and transparent; so he felt no pity, only a rush of rage that she should so openly advertise her weakness.

Then she slowly turned her head, and the pale-blue eyes widened with interest as they took him in. He knew she was recognizing those unmistakable signs that hung like shadows over herself, and he resented it with all the feeble rage of the very ill. He was just on the point of going over and demanding the chair when she stood up, and, throwing him a smile of sad understanding, moved slowly into the building.

All afternoon he sat there under the catalpas and frowned at the drowsing plaza. It had been a most unpleasant day even from early morning, when that old, tottering, white-haired Ananias had buttonholed him and, gloating, had boasted that the doctors gave him only three weeks more.

Gordon Barlow's doctors had given him six months; and the contemplation of the shortness of his remaining terrestrial stay, even tho a morbid one, was the only pleasure that remained. People always shuddered when he told them. And now this old man came vaunting his three weeks! It was disgusting, the way some people were always flinging their troubles in the very faces of chance acquaintances!

A dog, a disreputable pariah of the streets, his every rib visible, and his meek tail between his legs, slunk up and lay at Barlow's feet.

"Get away, you beast!" he snarled, thrusting the creature off with his cane.

The very dogs were like the people, airing their misery everywhere. He would get out of the place; it was too crowded, and the climate was abominable. He swore at the heat none the less vehemently because under his breath.

It was hot! Altho it was late September, and palms in the plaza drooped under the relentless sun, and the paved streets smoked dizzily. He would go somewhere, anywhere—it didn't matter where, when there was only six months more.

"Get!" he snarled and waved his cane at the sad-eyed cur, which had returned and was gazing wistfully at the patch of shade alongside his chair.

There was a soft cough behind him. "Oh, please don't hurt him!"

It was a husky voice—a woman's. He was sure it was she, before he turned.

"Is it your dog?" he demanded, glaring into the faded blue eyes.

"No, it's not mine," she said.

"I think you'd be ashamed to admit it if it was."

She didn't seem to take offense, but came and sat in the next chair, which was now vacant.

"I wish he was my dog!" she whispered huskily, cupping her chin in her palms.

"What would you want with a beast like that?"

He waved his cane at the intruder again.

"He'd be mine," she replied simply, and as if the sequence was perfectly natural. "You see, I've never had a dog, or anything like that."

"Humph!" he snorted, suspicious of sentiment. "That's just like a woman, always wanting something she has no use for. As for me, I don't care if I never have anything else. What good

would it do me, when I've only six months to live?"

He watched her covertly, triumphant-ly.

"That's just how long they gave me," she replied listlessly.

He was on his feet on the moment.

"I don't believe it! You look strong—much stronger than I do. Why—why, you'll live years yet!"

Trailing off into a sputter, he stumped off, fuming.

He had hoped to hurt her, or at least to surprise her, but she didn't even raise her eyes as he left—he looked back to see—and this made him more angry than ever. Indeed, he was so angry that he walked entirely around the plaza without stopping—which was very foolish, for afterward, when his rage cooled down, he was so tired that he had to take to his bed.

He told her of this proof of his weakness when they met again that night, and he was hardly able to restrain his glee in the telling. The front porch and the chairs under the catalpas were crowded, so he led her over to a bench in the plaza, pooh-poohing her listless objections.

"Night air! Bosh! Night air can't

quickly. In the shrubbery behind, a girl laughed. The woman shivered.

"Are you cold?" he asked.

"No, no, not cold!" With a little trembling cry of relief, she added: "Oh, look, there is our dog! I believe he knows us. Here, boy!"

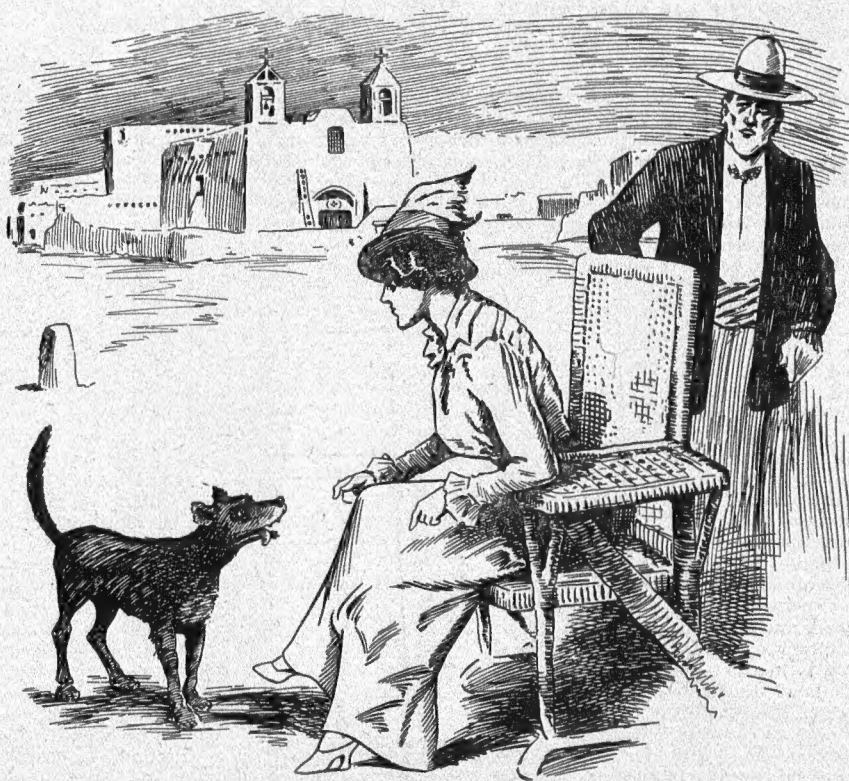
At the snap of her fingers the cur came forward, wagging his tail with open-hearted camaraderie. She opened her hand-bag and took out a little package, which, unrolled, proved to be a bit of bread and meat. Greedily the dog snapped it from her fingers.

"Shame, sir! she chided. "You have no manners. Now if you were my dog—I wish you were my dog!"

"You'd soon find out what fleas were," snapped Barlow. "I'm going to take my good night constitutional. Good-bye!"

II.

Gordon Barlow was naturally abrupt, but in this case his hasty departure was due to pure fright. He had always fled from the tender tone and the softer view of life, even before the shadow had fallen upon him and soured what had been naturally sweet. Life had always appeared to him as a battle



"I wish he was my dog," she whispered huskily

make or break us now! So what's the difference? Besides, we'd be bored to death with that bunch."

Above, the sky was so clear that the myriad stars were reflected in the little pools left by the watering-carts. A hot breeze, stealing from the south, brought with it the faint crack of rifles, and now and then the heavier boom or cannon, marking the last desperate stand of the insurrectos. She listened attentively, for it was still new to her.

"Doesn't it seem awful for healthy people to want to kill one another?" she whispered, as if awed.

All his bitterness welled up in a sudden, poignant cry.

"A healthy man! Just think what a healthy man, a strong man, can do!" He wrenched his hands until the knuckles gleamed white in the glare of the arc-light, while his dark, fever-brightened eyes glowed like twin coals beneath his heavy, knitted brows. "Just think of being able to plan things, and to know that you will have the strength to carry them out! There were so many things I had dreamed of doing, so many things—"

Across the river there was a sudden outburst of firing, which died away as

wherein achievement had to be carved out with all one's unrelenting strength. The height of human happiness, to his mind, was seeking to achieve by means of the fiercest struggle of which he was capable.

He had been educated for an engineer, had dreamed of taking rugged nature and making it plastic to his will; but where his strong spirit longed to build, his frail flesh betrayed him, and so he cast his dreams away and laughed at them cynically.

But this cynicism, this delight in his hopeless condition, was only a mask which pride made imperative. Beneath, the fire burned all the more fiercely for the darkness which enshrouded him. This woman's weariness, her lack of energy, her passive acceptance of the inevitable, irritated him.

That, in turn, made him wonder why he should care enough about such an inconsequential person to be irritated. He believed in the doll theory concerning women—that they were valuable in proportion to their physical attractiveness; and this woman lacked entirely the color and curves and bloom that were his conception of feminine assets.

The thought evidently sobered him,

for this time he made the circuit of the plaza much more leisurely and sanely. Several times he stopped beneath the blazing arc-lights to read the moving-picture lithographs. His sluggish blood quickened to the lively tunes of the automatic pianos.

Once he glanced back at a group of soldiers elbowing their way along, care-free in their surety of health. He smiled to himself. He knew the futility of that surety. It had once possessed him; and he turned back with a pang that they should waste with such abandon moments that could be so precious to one who could really make some use of them.

As he was strolling slowly back toward the sanatorium, his head bent forward on his breast, a hand touched his arm.

"'Ello, señor, you been in El Paso long, si? I did not know."

Barlow found himself looking down into the swarthy face of one of our neighbors across the border.

"What are you doing here, Miguel?" he asked in surprise.

The Mexican shrugged his shoulders mournfully.

"My mother's sister's husband, he was sick. We bury him to-day," Miguel put away the sorrows of the world with another shrug, and looked up with a charming, white-toothed smile. "Señor will go out to the rancho, si?"

The sight of this man had brought to Barlow's mind a long-forgotten piece of property. It was an inheritance from an uncle who had an inexplicable liking for the fastnesses of northwestern Mexico. Its present possessor had only once been persuaded to visit it.

His rancho! He remembered it as a wild, inaccessible place amid barren hills, which he had rejoiced to leave; but now the sound of the words vaguely appealed to him. He had said that he wanted to leave El Paso. Well, here was just what he was looking for.

"I am at the Sanatorium Alfores, Miguel," he said abruptly. "Come the day after to-morrow, and I will go to the rancho with you."

Miguel bowed his delight, while his eyes narrowed with a world of good-natured understanding.

"And señor will take a—leddy?"

Barlow glanced at him sharply. Then he remembered. This had been one of the avuncular failings.

"Señor will not take a lady!" he snapped, and turned away, while Miguel bowed his apology.

The girl was still sitting where he had left her, with the dog curled up at her feet, fast asleep. Triumphant he told of his plans to leave, of Miguel and the rancho, and the wild mountains and stretches of uninhabited country. Her dull eyes brightened for a moment.

"It must be wonderful out there! I've never been able to get out into the country, and I've always wanted to make things grow. I had a geranium in a pot at the hospital, but a little girl loved it so much that we—buried it in her arms." His snort was poorly concealed, and she turned quickly, abashed. "But won't it be lonely out there, and dangerous, with all the fighting going on."

"I want it to be lonely," he said, biting his nails. "And as for the fighting"—he touched his breast—"I carry a passport here that people respect. I won't be entirely alone, anyhow. There are Miguel and his wife."

The cur awoke suddenly, and industriously sought the cause of his disturbance with a hind leg.

"Why don't you take a dog?" she asked.

"I wouldn't have a dog!" he almost shouted, and went to bed.

III.

She didn't appear until very late the next day, Barlow, who had wandered about restlessly, with the germ of an

Continued on Page 23

Dressmaking for Beginners

By MARGARET KENNEDY

Professor of Household Arts, Manitoba Agricultural College

A young artist starting out to paint from nature generally tries to take in the whole landscape instead of studying a bit at a time, and the result is usually disappointment.

Dressmaking is an art, and if we try to grasp the whole subject at once, the result will be disappointment, too.

To sit down and attempt to make a whole dress without some previous knowledge of sewing is too difficult a task for the average mortal, but since it is innate in every woman to desire to look well, the average woman can, if she so desires, learn to make her own dresses and dress successfully, provided she starts out along the right road. If she does, the first point she will come to along this road will be absolute cleanliness. There is no excuse for passing this by, for it is within the reach of every one. The woman whose garments are spotless feels so, and this gives confidence and dignity to her manner.

The next point we come to is correct carriage. We all admire the woman who carries herself well; this adds much to the appearance of her dress. Walking is splendid physical exercise, but it should be correct walking, and correct walking is graceful walking. The gymnasium is doing much to help in this direction.

The next point we come to is good taste, and here we might rest awhile and study the women who always choose good styles both in material and in design, and leave the conspicuous and the vulgar alone. Good taste will cover a multitude of deficiencies and is the friend of all, especially of the woman who must count her pennies. With this as an asset, she can make a little go a long way, for it is not so much the cost of material as the way it is made and worn that makes it attractive.

Another important point along this road is habit. Why is it that some women are always spotless, while others in just the same circumstances and doing the very same work are always spotty? The former have formed the habit of cleanliness, the latter have not.

It is the things we seldom do that we find hard to do. Habit makes things easy, so if we would always appear well-dressed, we will form the habit of cleanliness, the habit of walking correctly, and try to cultivate good taste by using our eyes, our brains, the shop windows (when we can), also the magazine articles, and the ability to dress well will come to us.

The Correct Thing

Whether it is because of the high cost of living or the inability to secure competent help, or both, it is now the correct thing for a girl to know how to make her own dresses. The girl who boasts today that she does not know anything about sewing is a back number. The city girl is having an opportunity to learn how to make her own dresses in school, but to the girl who has not this opportunity, I should like to give a few simple directions as to how she might make a beginning. Presuming you have had some experience in making simple undergarments, which is essential for the sake of becoming familiar with patterns and the handling of materials before attempting the making of a dress, which will never look well or give pleasure to the wearer if the work is belabored—we will begin with the use of the commercial pattern in dressmaking.

This question is often asked: Which of the commercial patterns do you consider best? The answer I usually give is this: They are all good, provided you have taken correct measurements and follow implicitly the directions that are given with the pattern. One cannot always get the style one wants from one firm, and so must obtain it from different firms at different times. The beginner is so eager to see what the pattern looks like that she is apt to take it out of the envelope before reading the directions, and straightway becomes bewildered because of the number and strangeness of the pieces. If, then, before removing the pattern from the envelope, one would read carefully the directions, observing the chart that usually accompanies the pattern, until familiar with the shape of

the pieces and understanding what every notch and perforation stand for, the problem of using a pattern would be simplified.

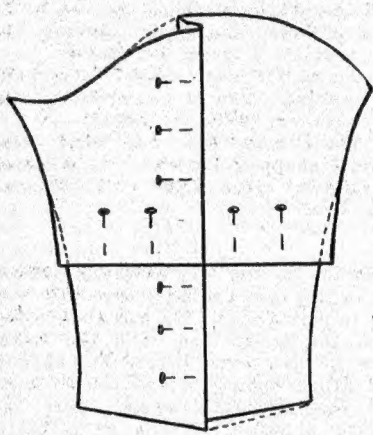
Adapting the Pattern

Patterns are made to fit the normal figure and are sold according to bust, waist and hip measures, but not to

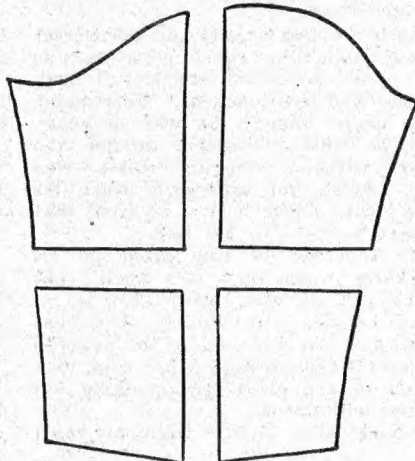
If the skirt pattern is too long, make a pleat in the pattern twelve inches below the waist line in each gore large enough to make it the correct length. The alterations are made here so as not to alter the outlines of the pattern.

Shrinkage

If much alteration has been made, it



TO MAKE THE SLEEVE SHORTER AND NARROWER



TO MAKE THE SLEEVE LONGER AND WIDER

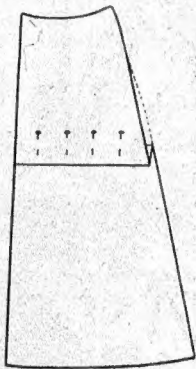
length measures. Now one may have a waist measuring twenty-four inches and a skirt thirty-six inches, while another may have a waist measuring twenty-four inches and a skirt forty or forty-two inches. You can readily see how cloth would be wasted if the skirt patterns which are usually forty-two inches were not changed before the skirt was cut for one

whose skirt length is thirty-six inches. This also applies to length of waist and sleeve. To test the pattern, which, by the way, we will suppose is for a shirt waist and a two-piece skirt, which is the simplest kind of a dress for a beginner to make, take the measurements of the person to be fitted, and compare these with the length measurements of the pattern. The proportions of waist, sleeve and skirt may be easily changed to suit the figure. To change the front or back portions of a shirt waist, tie a tape around the neck and one around the waist line. Measure from the bottom of the tape at the neck to the bottom of the tape at the waist, and under the arms to the tape at waist line. If the pattern meas-

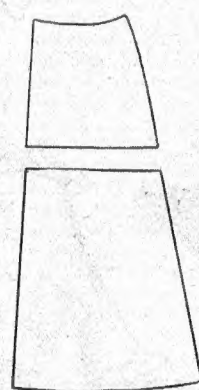
would be well for a beginner to cut the dress from some cheap cotton material and try it on before cutting the material from which the dress is to be made. The latter should be tested for shrinkage before it is cut.

There are several ways of shrinking cloth. Some cottons may be shrunk by simply soaking in warm water and hanging out to dry, while other cottons shrink more and must be thoroughly washed until all the dressing has been removed.

Woolen cloth may be tested for shrinkage and spotting by placing a wet cloth over a small portion of the material and pressing it lightly with a hot iron just enough to let the steam pass thru. If, when it is dry, a mark is left, the whole piece should be sponged. One method of shrinking or sponging woollens is to soak them in a pail of water and hang them out immediately on the line to dry without wringing. If plenty of clothes pins are used, little or no pressing will be required. If they are wrung out, creases are left that are very hard to remove in pressing and should be pressed before the cloth is quite dry.



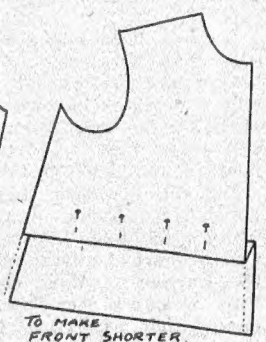
TO MAKE THE SKIRT SHORTER



TO MAKE THE SKIRT LONGER



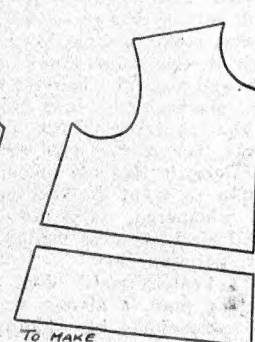
TO MAKE BACK SHORTER



TO MAKE FRONT SHORTER



TO MAKE BACK LONGER



TO MAKE FRONT LONGER

ures are longer than those of the person to be fitted, make a fold in the pattern two and a half inches above the waist line large enough to make the measurements equal, and make the fold straight with the waist line. If the pattern is too short, it may be lengthened by cutting it across two and a half inches above the waist line and separating it until it is the required length.

Another method is to spread the cloth out on the table, wring a piece of cotton, the size of the cloth, out of water, spread this over the cloth, have a board the width of the cloth, and roll the cloth around it firmly and smoothly, and place all away over night. The next morning the dampness will have penetrated the cloth, which should then be hung out on the line to dry. If the directions have

been carefully followed, it should not require much pressing. A third method, and one that is useful if one is in a hurry to use the cloth, but which requires much more hard work than the former method, is to spread the cloth on the table, right side up, place a wet cotton cloth on top of this and rub it over quickly and lightly with a hot iron. Remove the cotton and if there are no spots, turn the cloth over and iron on the wrong side until dry.

When cloth has been properly sponged there is no fear of shrinkage, and water may be used in pressing without any fear of spotting. Heavy cloth cannot be properly pressed without the use of water.

The Right Way

Now that the cloth and pattern are ready, place the cloth on the table, examine it carefully. If it has a nap or pile, the pattern should be so placed that the nap runs downward in each piece, except in velvet; in this, the pile should run upward. If the design is a flower, it should appear to grow upward. If a check, it must be so cut that it will match and form a straight line around the figure. If the design is a stripe, there should be one in the centre front and one in the centre back.

You may know the right from the wrong side of serge by the twill which, on the right side, always runs upwards towards the right hand when you hold the cloth straight in front of you. In plain cloths it is important that the threads should be perfectly even. In finishing cloth the threads are often twisted in the process of pressing. They should be pulled straight before the pattern is placed on. A garment will look almost as badly when the threads are not straight as it would if the pattern were not matched. It also affects the fit of the garment, sometimes causing it to go crooked when it has been worn awhile.

We now come to the placing of the patterns on the cloth. If the material is plain the cloth may be cut double, as this saves time, and if the two right sides are placed together, there will be no mistake made by having two pieces cut for one side, as sometimes happens when the cloth is cut singly. It is also wiser for a beginner to use plain material in making her first dress as there are so many other points to get hold of.

You are supposed to have read and now understand every part of the pattern and how it should be placed on the cloth. Be sure you remember to place those three perforations in the pattern intended to run parallel with the threads in the cloth exactly in that direction, and always begin by placing the wide end of the gore to the raw edge of the material. You will find the other pieces will fit in better and there will be less waste cloth. Always place the pattern so that the cloth that is left over will be as much as possible all in one piece and not cut up into little pieces that are no use for anything. It is well to have enough left over to be able to alter the sleeves of a dress, for the fashion of the sleeves will often change before the rest of the garment is conspicuously old-fashioned. Never cut out one part of the garment until the whole pattern has been placed on and you know there is enough material to finish the dress. Be careful to mark all notches and perforations before removing the pattern. As you remove the pattern, place all the pieces for the bodice together and fold them away until the skirt has been basted, then baste the waist and have all ready for fitting at one time.

HORRORS!

"I bought my Easter hat yesterday. It's a peach."

"But, my dear, why so soon? It'll be out of style by Easter Sunday!"

STILL MORE IMPORTANT

"My dressmaker gives me credit for good taste."

"Does she give you credit for anything else?"

A New Crop of Housekeepers

By FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

With the rolling around of another term, the Agricultural College of Manitoba has turned out a fresh crop of scientifically trained housewives. Most of the girls who took their leave of the college with the closing exercises on March 26, took the Homemakers' course, which means that they were simply qualifying themselves to do better housekeeping in their own homes. The course is two years long and very comprehensive, the first year's program including cooking, theory of foods, English, mathematics, home management, physiology and hygiene, sanitation, home nursing, home planning, laundry, drawing and design, millinery, plain sewing and dressmaking, and physical culture. The second year's work reaches out and touches a wider assortment of the sciences relating to housekeeping, such as dietetics, bacteriology and chemistry.

During the year each girl has a week's actual experience in buying, planning and serving meals to a number of people equal to a moderate sized family. There was a time when our mothers thought that any woman who could make rich flaky pastry, cakes that were light and bread that rose high and white had nothing to learn about cooking. When domestic science was first mooted many people sniffed; mother's way of cooking was plenty good enough for them, thank you, without any of these new fangled notions. Now, it is generally recognized that a woman may be able to do all these things and yet feed her family badly. She may provide them at one meal with foods all of which provide heat for the body, and at the next with tissue-building foods instead of mixing the two in a well balanced menu. It has been discovered that the business of keeping this complicated machinery of the body supplied with fuel is one of the most important sciences of the day and requires intelligent study. A successful housewife must be more than a good cook, she must know how to group the foods prepared so that they provide the body with tissue building, heat supplying and bone-making materials; a good large sized job that and deserving of protracted study. This is one of the primary objects of instructing girls in domestic science.

Science in the Laundry

It may perhaps seem that such commonplace subjects as laundry do not need to be learned or can very quickly be acquired over the wash tub at home, but laundry work in the sense that it is used in the Agricultural College is a science. In connection with it one looks into the family history of textiles and learns exactly what method of cleaning preserves best the color and texture of the article to be renovated. The girls are taught how to wash the most delicate and fragile tissues so as to preserve their integrity and to cleanse the softest woollens so that they do not appreciably shrink.

It is a part of the college course to teach the students the composition of

textiles so that they know when they are getting full value for their money. They learn to distinguish wool from a wool and cotton mixture, and to know when cotton is trying to masquerade in the guise of linen. In short they come to realize when a bargain is not a bargain, but a substitution of something very much poorer in quality for a very little lower price.

But the efficiency of the home does not comprise merely a satisfying menu, well cooked and properly served. It includes also the general comfort and beauty of the home surroundings and this branch of study is called Household Arts.

The study of the home begins with planning a farm house adapted to the requirements of each girl's own family. From this the girls go on to designing the furnishing of the home, simply and tastefully, the color scheme being worked

insistent and difficult subjects that confront women.

The sewing lessons begin with the making of underwear, and the piles of snowy undergarments in the closing exhibition testified to the thoroughness with which this part of the work was covered before the students passed on to the more difficult subject of dressmaking proper. It is regrettable that the illustrations shown here do not picture the exquisite needlework in these frocks and hats, but the excellent cut and style of the garments is obvious to the most casual observer. They haven't that home made look which makes so many girls hate to be their own dressmakers. The skirts hang properly and the bodices sit as bodices should sit and they have altogether a real dressmaking look, which is the great ambition of every home seamstress.

The hats, too, possess that peculiar

only with college life—perhaps one can best describe it as community spirit. The social side of college life is invaluable to girls who have been more or less isolated in country homes. There are the literary and dramatic societies, skating and snowshoeing and the gymnasium, which teaches the shyest and soberest girl to abandon herself to having a good time.

Recently the domestic science classes have given two evenings entertainment to which groups of the college boys were invited. The object of these evenings was to teach the girls the art of entertaining in their own homes, and for them the girls had to think up original amusements and execute their plans for the evening themselves. For all of these things, which cannot be measured in dollars and cents and which cannot be shown on exhibition day at the college, this institution will surely be held in grateful memory as the years go by.

If any readers are thinking of sending their girls in for the next term, now is the time to begin planning for it and making arrangements with the college authorities, as a hint has been dropped that applications are already coming in rapidly, and the capacity of the institution is not unlimited.

WOMEN TO MEET AT THE HAGUE

Women of neutral and belligerent countries will foregather at The Hague in April for the discussion of peace measures. It was announced last week that the Women's Peace Party in the United States would be represented at the congress. In making the announcement, Mrs. Henry Villard, one of the vice-presidents of the Women's Peace Party, gave out the text of the following telegram, which was received from Holland by the president, Miss Jane Addams:

"Meeting held February 12 with women of neutral and belligerent countries decided that Dutch women shall arrange international women's congress in April at The Hague. We cordially invite you and your whole Peace Party to join this congress. Program, with resolutions, follow. Cable us which date and how many of you could come.

"Jacobs,
"Boissevain,
"Manus."

Miss Addams has accepted by cable the invitation for the Women's Peace Party, stating that the end of April would be the best time.

The Kansas Senate has passed a resolution declaring equal suffrage an unqualified benefit in Kansas. Both houses have passed the "baby bill," which creates a bureau of child hygiene and which the women of the State have been working for ever since the beginning of the session. Gov. Capper has signed the bill. Both houses of the legislature have passed the bill for a women's welfare commission to protect women and apprentices. It combines the maximum hour and minimum wage ideas which have been before the legislature for several sessions past, but which are being enacted into law.



COLLEGE GIRLS WHO MAKE THEIR OWN DRESSES

Dress of Belgian blue wool poplin couched in blue and silver, collar of white organdy. Designed and made by Miss Carrie Stevenson, second year student. Cost, \$6.72.
Hat of Belgian blue silk and straw, trimmed with blue ribbon velvet to match and small wreath of shaded pink roses. Designed and made by Miss Cora Turnbull, first year student. Cost, \$4.45.

Dress of cream delaine bordered in old rose, girdle of old rose silk, net collar. Designed and made by Miss Elizabeth Stone, second year student. Cost, \$4.00.
Hat of black lace, trimmed with small hand-made hion roses and maidenhair fern. Designed and made by Miss Florence McWilliams, first year student. Cost, \$2.10.

Dress of white voile, hand embroidered, trimmed with Cluny lace and insertion, girdle of white duchess satin. Designed and made by Miss Esther Thompson, second year student. Cost, \$3.89.
Hat, transparent brim of white meline, collapsible shirred crown or crepe de chene trimmed with wreath of small flowers. Designed and made by Miss Margaret Speechley, first year student. Cost, \$3.50.

out by each girl according to the color principles in which she has been instructed and her own personal inclinations. The girls are taught to design decorative borders and make them into stencils for the beautification of curtains and scarfs, and in the display of work on the closing day there was an interesting exhibit of such pretty articles designed in excellent taste and executed with remarkable skill.

Dressmaking and Millinery

But perhaps, after all, the most useful thing in the course to the whole student body is the instruction in dressmaking and millinery. The teachers and students at the college have been exceedingly kind in enabling us to show you on this page some interesting examples of the work executed by the girls. It will be seen that this training in sewing is no mere superficial amateurish instruction, but a thorough education in two of the most

quality which the vulgar describe as "snap," and which is so painfully lacking in much of the millinery seen even in good shops. The instructor informed the writer that none of them cost their owners more than five dollars.

Looking away into the years when these girls go into homes of their own and have to provide themselves, and probably their families with clothes, one cannot help thinking how many and many times over they will save the cost of these two years' instruction thru their greater efficiency in this one department alone, to say nothing of the greater beauty and pleasure they will be able to enjoy as they go along.

College Life

Yet it may well be that it will not be so much for their greater efficiency as providers, or for their increased skill as needlewomen that the girls will look back with affection to the old college days, but for that something which comes

Farm House Plans

Designs of Guide Readers which have been Awarded Prizes

The first prize for a plan for a farm house has been awarded to Mrs. M. E. M., of Hopkins, Alta., whose plan will be given in another issue of The Guide; the second to Mrs. E. M. Ransdell, Kisbey, Sask., and the third to Wilfrid Eggleston, Needmore, Alta.

Concerning House No. 1

As you have asked for contributions for the Household Number, on house planning, I thought I would send you a plan of our house, planned by myself, which we think very convenient and comfortable and which may be a help to some one. In this house there is no wasted room.

The kitchen, being small, is conveniently close to all necessary parts, such as pantry, washroom and basement. Between dining room and pantry are drawers for linen and cutlery, above which is the china closet, which opens to pantry and dining room, which is very convenient.

All upstairs rooms are closely connected to each other, leaving only a small hall.

E. M. RANDELL.

Kisbey, Sask.

Concerning House No. 2

These plans are for a house intended to accommodate a small family. As a farm house must be practical it has been

designed so as to save steps wherever possible and yet retain a pleasing appearance. On entering at the back door one could go either into the kitchen or the store room, upstairs or down into the cellar without entering any other room. As doors open from the verandah into both kitchen and living room, one could enter either from the front.

The living room is 13 x 15 feet and has four windows lighting it. As this is the room where all sewing, reading and other work requiring a good light would be done, this would be a good feature. It would be best if an open fireplace was

built and between it and the wall a bookcase or shelf could be placed.

The kitchen and dining room is 13 x 14 feet and can be entered from either the front or the back. It also is well lighted. The cupboards, stove and sink are placed so that everything necessary for household duties is close at hand. Upstairs there are two small bedrooms 8 x 10 feet, a larger bedroom 10 x 14 feet, and a small bathroom. Upon coming up the stairs a person could enter any of the rooms direct. In each bedroom is a small wardrobe. In any other particulars I think the diagrams explain themselves.

WILFRID EGGLESTON.

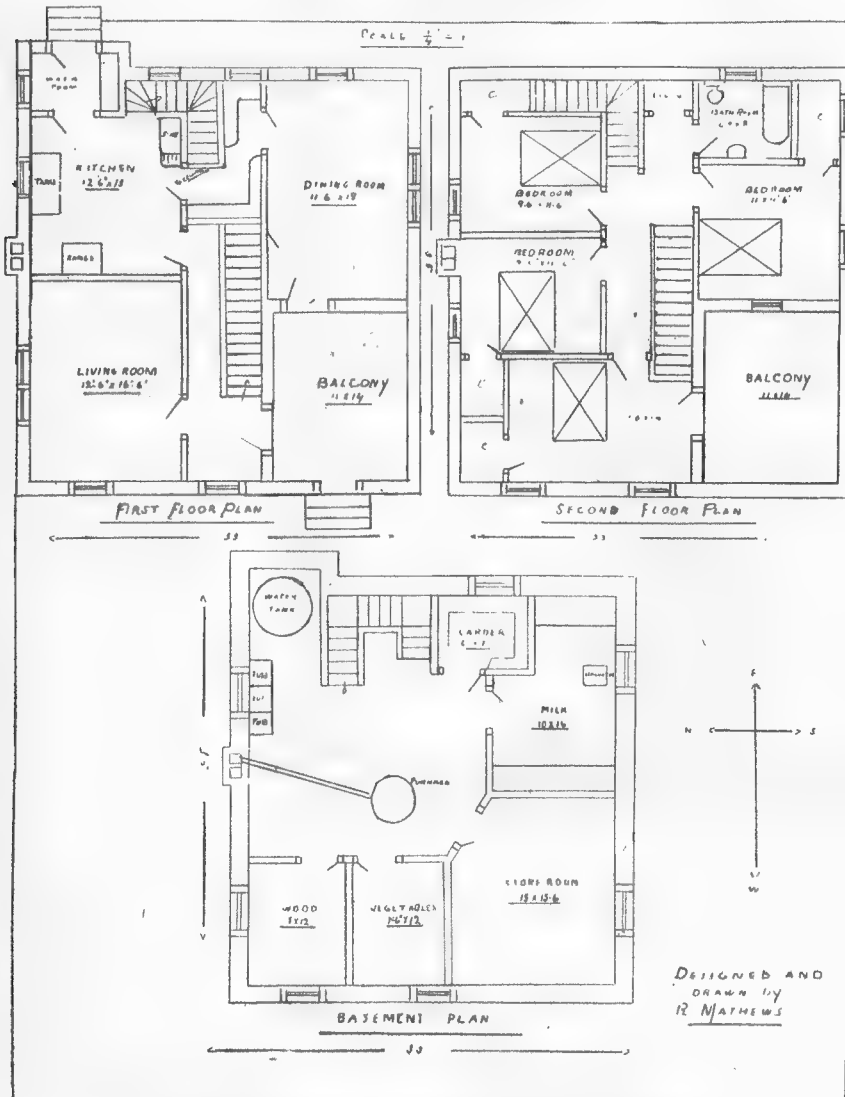
Needmore, Alta.

FISH CHOWDER

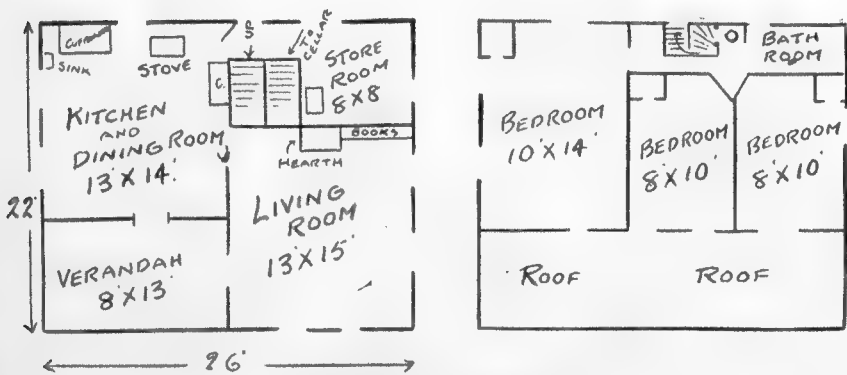
The Cape Cod folk are noted for their fish chowders and the following is an old Cape Cod recipe and an excellent one:

Quarter lb. salt pork, one medium sized onion, six good potatoes, one lb. fish (almost any fish except trout or salmon will answer the purpose), one cup milk or milk and cream.

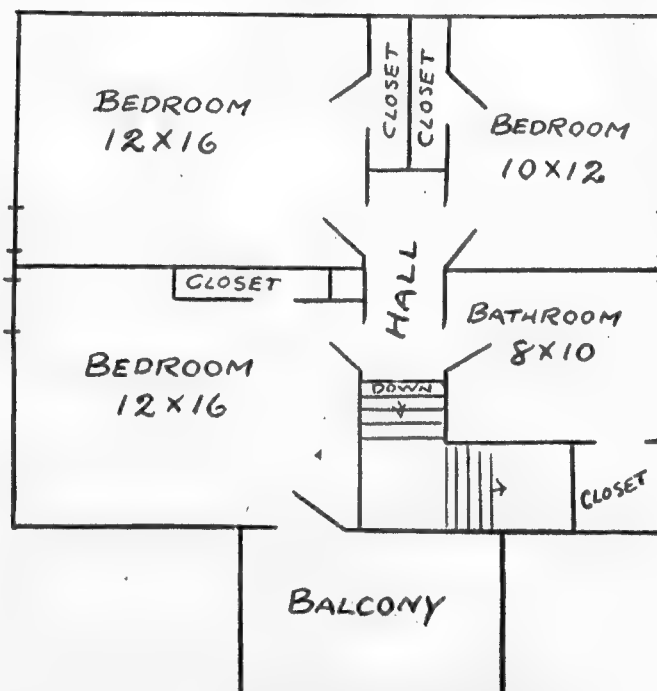
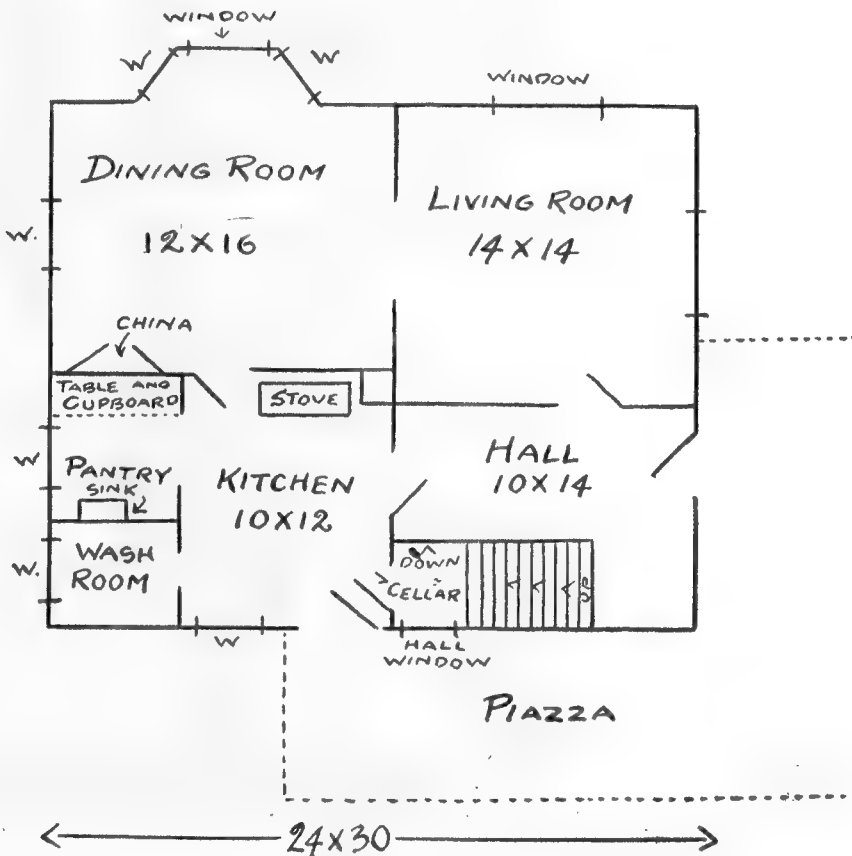
Fry the pork until the fat is fairly well extracted, but do not burn it; add the onion sliced and fry for a moment longer. Remove this from the fire and add a layer of sliced potatoes, then one of fish and another of potatoes until all the fish and potatoes are used up. Pour over this a pint of boiling water, cover and cook for 30 minutes or until the potatoes are done. Stir occasionally with a fork so it will not stick to the bottom of the kettle. Shortly before it is cooked add salt and pepper to taste. Just before serving add the cup of milk. I have used bacon fat in place of the pork and found it answered very well.



Design made by R. Matthews, student Manitoba Agricultural College



Designed by Wilfrid Eggleston



Actual house built by Mrs. Ransdell

The Mail Bag

PUNISH MAKERS OF ROTTEN SHOES

Editor, Guide:—Will you kindly allow me space in your widely read paper to make a suggestion, that if acted upon should be a severe lesson to the boot manufacturers, who were recently exposed for supplying our troops with unserviceable footwear.

It is beyond question that our boys, when they return from the front, will not want to buy boots made by the firms who supplied them with such rotten footwear. But that may be some months yet, and in the meantime these sharks are fattening on our patronage and strongly urging us to buy "Made in Canada" goods. If every father, and all connections of our soldier boys, will refuse to buy footwear made by the firms who have been exposed, the lesson will cost those firms more than they have made by their dishonesty and we may in future get better service and value for our money. The boys are risking everything, even life, in the service of the Empire, and the people who deliberately handicap them in that service should not go unpunished.

WM. K. S. RUTH,
Father of "one of the boys."
Kelsoe, Man.

PREJUDICE TO BE OVERCOME

Editor, Guide:—If we farmers would look as far ahead and make as many preparations for all eventualities as the line grain buyers do, then we would be in a much better position than we are. As an instance we, of the recently organized Grain Growers' local at Westerleigh, decided to make an endeavor to get a co-operative elevator at our station, Ponteix. Almost the first thing that met us was a statement from the farmers living near town, that a letter was being circulated which states, among other things, that the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company had a surplus of 30,000 bushels of wheat over and above the number of bushels bought and paid for, and the farmers are told or led to believe that this wheat was stolen from those who sold to that elevator, and is now the property of the head men, who are also the leaders of the G.G.G. Co. This is being used to prevent the farmers getting together and subscribing for a sufficient number of shares to get a co-operative elevator here. It is also being used to prevent the farmers from joining the Grain Growers' locals. The largest merchant here told me today that the building of a co-operative elevator, the forming of a strong Grain Growers' local and consequent co-operative buying would soon kill the town, and if the town was not prosperous the result would be that the value of farm land would fall and, generally speaking, dire destruction would be the inevitable result to the entire surrounding country. At this particular point a large number of the settlers living near the town are of French origin, and do not in many cases understand or speak English very well, the result is they are led to believe this.

But what rot! This merchant's denouncement of co-operative selling and buying is a practical admission that unless the merchants, the lumber dealers, the implement dealers and the grain buyers are given perfect freedom to rob the farmers (the producers) at each end of the deal, then the town cannot prosper, and that the general prosperity of the country at large depends on their being left in undisputed possession of the right to take whatever they may need from the farmers in order to make the correct degree of prosperity. It matters not to them whether or not the farmer has anything left so long as they are prosperous. Now this is surely a fine state of affairs, but I assure you that it is a correct statement of the exact condition of affairs in these three Western provinces.

You may have noticed that the Alberta Pacific has just had its best year, making a profit of \$459,819 as compared with \$322,326 the previous year, show-

ing that the condition or amount of crop is a very small factor in the conditions making for a profitable year for the grain buyers.

In the year 1907, I worked in what was probably the largest boom mining camp that we ever had in America. It was a gold camp, and the ore was extremely high grade, a large part of it running from \$10 to \$40 to the pound. A railroad was built into this camp from the nearest main line, a distance of over 200 miles, in a few months, and within eighteen months there was a town of over 20,000 population. This town was situated in what was then the only state in which liquor and gambling licenses were issued to anyone asking for them and being able to produce the necessary long green. There were about sixty licensed saloons and gambling houses and their doors were never closed, because they ran twenty-four hours a day and there were no Sunday regulations there. Wages were good, being from \$4.50 to \$8.00 for eight hours' work, and the miner who could not make from \$40 to \$100 per day outside his wages thought he was doing very poorly. Still, scarcely anyone saved any part of what they earned and stole, but gradually the high-grade began to play out and the ore-bodies became more permanent but of a lower grade, and the companies



Clydesdale stallion "Royal Equerry" (Imp., 11782, 13683), owned by W. T. McPherson, Wadena, Sask.

owning the mines were not able to make such immense profits, so in an endeavor to get as much as possible for themselves they decided to get rid of all their old miners and import new men from camps of a different nature, rightly supposing that the men new to ore of that nature (it was base ore) would not be able to steal any. They changed their entire crew, all right, but at once dire destruction hit the town, the saloons and gambling houses began closing up, previously two stock exchanges had been doing a thriving business with a membership of nearly 200 brokers, but they soon followed the saloons. Five or six of these mines are still running, and the town has now a population of about 6,000.

These Western farming towns always remind me of Goldfield, Nevada, the only difference being that in Goldfield the miners stole the money with which they gambled and played the stock market and thus made everything boom, while here the farmer must work hard for everything he produces and then he is robbed at every turn of the road by the dealers of all kinds to make the towns prosperous.

FARMER J. W. V.
Westerleigh, Sask., Jan. 19, 1915.

AN OPEN FORUM

This page is maintained to allow free discussion of all questions vital to western farmers. Up to the limit of space letters will be published giving both sides of all such questions. It is not possible to publish all letters received, but an effort will be made to select those most fairly representing different views. Short letters will be given preference. All letters must be accompanied by name and address of writer, tho not necessarily for publication. Unused letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

A PUZZLED CITIZEN

Editor, Guide:—After ten years residence in Canada I am still puzzled how you Canadian people expect me to prove my patriotism or loyalty to Canada and its interests.

We are told we must buy "Made-in-Canada" products and build up home industries and by so doing show loyalty and patriotism. Again, we are told we must buy foreign products and assist the government in raising war revenue in time of need, hence, if we buy "Made-in-Canada" products we rob the government of war revenue, which would not be loyal or patriotic.

As a protective duty on products, before the war, made the price of both home-made and foreign products all we could possibly pay, and now, since the war revenue has been added to protective duty, before imposed, the prices have become prohibitive so we are no longer able to buy either home-made or foreign products and are unable to show our patriotism or loyalty by either means.

Will The Guide favor us by telling us in some simple way how we can best serve our country and still be consistent?

A NATURALIZED CITIZEN.

Note.—Our correspondent should address this question to the minister of finance and the premier of Canada. Our opinion is that the tariff should be abol-

not to part with stock, but I should like them to tell the farmers how to keep them. I might say that I am not the only one here that is in the same fix. It seems to me that the only farmers that can get a few dollars are those that have their patent. As to seed grain for farmers, the municipality will not have anything to do with it out here, and the law seems to be continually altering. Farmers do not know where to apply for it. As I have over 20 acres which I cannot crop I should like to know.

ALFRED BROMLEY.
Brightholme, Sask.

THE COUNTRY STORE

Editor, Guide:—I notice in your columns much controversy of late on the above question, contributed from readers of The Guide thruout our Western provinces.

Now, I might introduce myself. I am a small general merchant in one of the best mixed farming districts in Manitoba and I believe conditions as they exist here will correspond favorably with conditions thruout our Western provinces.

To begin with, are the stores thruout the country a necessity? If they are they most certainly deserve the support of their respective communities. If co-operative buying will meet the demands of the community, I must admit that the country stores should not have any existence. But can any district get along without its local stores? I am very much afraid they can not. These stores are a great convenience and a necessity, so deserve the fullest patronage of the community.

In nearly every district there are two classes of people, viz., those who have the cash to pay for their merchandise and those who secure their merchandise on credit. To the latter class the country store keeper is in many cases their very existence. He extends them credit, takes chances on their crops, sticks to them thru thick and thin, and quite often loses whole amounts of credits thus extended.

In the event of good crops and high prices for produce, when these people have money in excess of their immediate needs, they cry out, "Let's co-operate and cut out the country merchant." The results are they send out their money to mail order houses and pay large amounts of money in express and transportation charges, which very few of them take into consideration. When this surplus is expended they again turn to their local merchant, who has stood by watching proceedings, whilst his stock of goods lay unnoticed on his shelves, and ask for credit until next year's crop is again gambled on.

Again, take into consideration the expense of the local merchant. He must keep a stock of goods on hand for which he must pay out cash or equivalent with a good rate of interest. Is he not, therefore, entitled to profits on his sales? Often he buys stocks of goods which depreciate with markets and other conditions, so that he is compelled to sell at losses beyond his control.

The line of co-operation in buying which I think the farmers need most is co-operation with their merchants. Give them your business in all lines, remember they are a part of your community, they are a necessity, they are human, and the better you treat them the better treatment you may expect.

I would like to see many letters published from readers putting forth both sides of the above argument.

A COUNTRY MERCHANT.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

To steel our souls against the
lust of ease,
To find our welfare in the
general good,
To hold together, merging all
degrees
In one wide brotherhood—
This is our part.

—OWEN SEAMAN

OFFICERS:

Men. President—D. W. Warner . . . Edmonton
 President—James Speakman . . . Penhold
 Vice-Presidents—
 H. W. Wood . . . Carstairs
 Rice Sheppard . . . Edmonton
 S. S. Dunham . . . Lethbridge
 W. D. Trego . . . Gleichen
 Sec.-Treasurer—P. P. Woodbridge . . . Calgary

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by
 P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

Victoria—P. E. Austin . . . Ranfurly
 Edmonton—George Long . . . Namsa
 Strathcona—H. G. Vickary . . . Strome
 Macleod—G. W. Buchanan . . . Cowley
 Calgary—J. A. Bishop . . . Beddington
 Red Deer—D. Buckingham . . . Stettler
 Medicine Hat—E. E. Sparks . . . Jenner

WANT IRRIGATION

L. Peterson, secretary of Barnwell Union, No. 486, reports:—

Altho the union is in the district that was hit so hard with drought last year we feel encouraged for the future. We have been organized two years and have come to look upon the U.F.A. as absolutely necessary for us as farmers. The people here are looking for the extension this summer of the C.P.R. irrigation system from Coaldale thru Barnwell and then on to Taber. This great question was first taken up in our union and the farmers are pleased with the fruits of their labors. We have an ideal district here for irrigation, the soil being especially adapted for this purpose as has been thoroughly proven. We would like to have Taber organized as we have many things in common with them, but up to the present we have had to do our own business with them thru the Board of Trade or the Agricultural Society.

A GROWING UNION

M. B. Culver, secretary of University Union, No. 684, reports that the union met at the schoolhouse on Saturday, March 6, at 2 p.m. The attendance was very good and eleven new members were taken in, making the total membership thirty-five, which is doing pretty well for the third meeting. They wish to let the other unions know that they have not died yet and hope to increase their membership a great deal more.

ALSASK IS ACTIVE

We have just received the following report of a meeting of the Alsask Local, No. 696, held at the home of one of the members on February 23:—

Letters from headquarters and the Sibbald Board of Trade re bank and station agent were read, and it was moved and seconded that we give them all the support we can. The committee on the market question reported having met the Alsask town council, who had promised to help the movement as far as possible, but the farmers must run the business themselves. The secretary was asked to write to the places where a market is known to be successfully run and get all information possible. The petition for a railway crossing was then read and signed during the evening. The committee on the cemetery is to meet the town council on the 1st of March. As a result of an address by the president, the ladies are to meet on Thursday to complete their organization. There ought to be agricultural colleges all along this line to teach us how to farm in this dry belt to get the best crops. There are schools in other districts at considerable distances, but none here. These schools formerly only gave the girls four to five weeks in summer, but now they give them four to five months, the same as the boys. Agricultural education is as necessary to the one as the other. A very cordial invitation was then given to non-members to join us, as the greater the membership the more powerful does the union become. The next meeting is to be held at Geo. Tuff's and the one following at Mrs. Halvorsen's. This is to be a patriotic meeting and the proceeds are to go to that fund. After the meeting a program, consisting of songs, readings, etc., was given, which reflected the greatest credit on the organizer, J. Young, and was heartily enjoyed by all. During the evening refreshments were served by the ladies and highly appreciated. There were ninety ladies and gentlemen present.

LOCAL UNION SUPPLIES

By the time these words appear our secretaries will probably have received a new price list for the various U.F.A. local union supplies kept at this office. It is not possible on the price list itself to deal with the various reasons for making these new prices, but with the idea of preventing any misunderstanding I would like to lay a few facts before our members in this regard.

We started supplying certain standard supplies for local unions in 1909, the idea being at that time to sell at cost, and as the work at the Central office was light the secretary and his assistant presumably had a fair amount of spare time, and the

cost was assumed to be the price paid the printer or whoever the supplies were secured from. The first year the supplies sent out, exclusive of buttons, amounted to \$33. The next year \$37, the next year nearly \$100, in 1912 \$265, in 1913 \$370 and in 1914 \$430 in stationery alone and over \$200 in buttons. This does not include parcels of annual reports and other matter which it has been customary to send out without charge. In addition, we are now face to face with an extra tax on every parcel and letter sent out from this office when the new tariff comes into effect.

Now let us see just what this means so far as the Association is concerned. I estimate that out of our total income last year of \$9,654.15, the cost of printing the annual reports, constitutions and other literature, the postage on the various parcels sent to our local unions and other items for which we receive no direct return, but for which we pay cash, was not less than \$1,500, in other words about 15 per cent. of our total income, or to put it another way, assuming that we had 500 active unions, each one on an average contributed to the Central office \$11 in membership fees and got back \$3 in the form of free distribution of literature and supplies. And yet I am not infrequently asked what becomes of the money sent to the Central office. Last month we sent out from the Central office by actual count more than 250 parcels on which the postage amounted to something like \$60, the whole of which was a dead loss to the Association so far as direct returns are concerned. On laying the matter before our directors it was felt that this burden could not be carried any longer by the Central office and if the local unions appreciate this service we feel that there will be no objection on their part to lifting at least a portion of this burden from the Central office and thus releasing a considerable sum of money for development purposes. The most serious part of this work is that we are already overcrowded with routine work at this office and that putting together and sending out, as we did last month, more than 250 packages of supplies, each of which has to be tied, addressed and stamped, to say nothing of mailing same, involves considerable labor and time, which must be paid for. We have endeavored so far as possible to keep the cost of these supplies within reason. We are able to purchase in considerable quantities and you will find that even at the advanced prices you are securing good value.

GOOD YEAR FOR CARLTON

H. E. Parke, secretary of Carlton Local Union, No. 253, reports that in view of the shortage of crops last year this union, while not presenting any great outward appearance of prosperity, maintains an inward solidity that is very encouraging. There are thirty-nine members. The finances are in good condition, there being funds on hand to more than meet every emergency that has arisen during the season. The schedule of entertainments for the winter has by its widespread patronage proved successful in every way. The difficulty in securing attendance has been well overcome, good audiences having greeted almost every effort. Two debates, one on prohibition, one on Rural vs. City Life; several evenings filled by socials and dances, the proceeds from one being contributed to the Canadian Patriotic Fund; an instructive lecture by A. E. Ottewell, Department of Extension, University of Alberta, from which source we have also benefitted by their distributing library. These have already been held and the members are also availing themselves of the knowledge and experiments given them by the better farming lectures provided by the provincial government, and have been favored with an address by the Rev. T. C. Buchanan, superintendent of missions for Alberta. With the exception of a few hardware orders and some formaldehyde, the union has not done much co-operative buying, due to the fact of the government furnishing relief to the settlers so freely that little buying of any sort has been done.

ALL DAY MEETINGS

We have recently received the annual report and a remittance of membership dues from Bigstone Union, No. 407. This is the first time we have heard anything from that quarter for some little time. The district in which the union is situated is one of the many which were hard hit by drought this year, which is probably responsible for the lack of activity on the part of the union. Secretary Good reports that last winter the union held all day meetings, with a good lunch provided by the ladies. This year the union attempted afternoon meetings, which were not exactly a success, and eventually the former plan was reverted to.

HILLSRING HEARD FROM

We have again heard from J. B. Merrill, secretary of Hillspring Union, No. 403. This union was organized in the summer of 1912, but has really done nothing since organization till the present time. Membership dues were remitted in Mr. Merrill's letter for ten members, and hope is expressed that additional members will be added to the union at an early date.

MINBURN REORGANIZED

Minburn Union, No. 535, has also been out of the running for some time owing to local difficulties, the union having been suspended last year for non-payment of dues. Reorganization took place on February 17, and it is expected that the union will soon be going strong again.

HARD TIMES AT AMUNDSEN

A report from E. R. Morley, secretary of Amundsen Union, No. 413, indicates that comparatively little interest is being shown by the members locally, the chief trouble being the absence of money and the presence of debts thru continuous poor crops, and in many cases the complete loss of same. Nevertheless, a few of the more enthusiastic still keep up the work, hoping for better times and a renewal of interest which they think is bound to come when crops are up and there are prospects of better times.

AN OLD UNION

During the past few months we have heard very little from Blackfoot Union, No. 76. Some time ago, however, a remittance for \$2 membership dues came to hand, and still more recently \$7, the proceeds of the U.F.A. social, were sent in to apply to the fund being handled at this office for the relief of distressed farmers in the dry districts. This would seem to indicate that the union is not entirely dead, and we shall hope to have more frequent reports from that source in the future.

ACTIVITY AT GARDEN PLAIN

A very interesting report has recently been received from C. A. Stanfield, secretary of Garden Plain Union, No. 310. In his report Mr. Stanfield says that the union built a hall last year 24x40, which, in addition to being used for U.F.A. meetings, is also available for church services, socials, entertainments and dances. Since December 25, 1914, the union has collected the sum of \$129.45 thru entertainments and dances, which amount is donated to pay for the hall, or whatever the union thinks best. The sum of \$14 was remitted to the Central office for the Patriotic Fund, and \$160 has also been collected for the Belgian Relief Fund. At its last meeting on February 27, the union ordered forty memorial cards and twenty "Course of Study" pamphlets, and also made arrangements to purchase formaldehyde and a considerable number of plow shares. On February 12, Mr. Buckingham was present and gave the members an address, in which he reviewed the accomplishments and aims of the U.F.A., and told the members considerable about the Co-operative Elevator Co. and the proposed pork packing plant.

SOCIAL TIMES AT NACO

Naco Union, No. 632, is situated about midway between Consort, on the C.P.R., and Chinook, on the C.N.R. Their total paid up membership so far this year is twenty-seven, and they expect towards the end of the year to exceed last year's record, which was over fifty. On February 26 an entertainment and dance was held in the Naco school, the program consisting of dialogues, recitations and music, which were well received. Lunch was served by the ladies, and dancing continued until morning. The proceeds of this entertainment amounted to \$15.85. The regular meetings are being made as interesting as possible by holding debates on suitable subjects.

PAPER ON CO-OPERATION

The fortnightly meeting of the Edwell Local Union was held in the schoolhouse on Wednesday evening, March 10, under the chairmanship of President J. Comer. There was a splendid attendance, including quite a number of ladies, who are commencing to take a lively interest in the doings of the U.F.A. It is hoped in the near future to form a Women's Auxiliary, as outlined at the convention. After the usual routine business, a very interesting paper was contributed by the secretary, entitled the "History and Ethics of Co-operation," which was listened to with close attention. In the course of his paper he traced co-operation from its inception, incidentally pointing out that it was no new thing, as he found that it had been practised by the ancients, and we were only copying our forefathers. He pointed out that the greatest drawback to true co-operation was selfishness, and that those who sought their own gain to the exclusion of others were a stumbling block to the great cause, and that each local union that had been organized had a duty to perform, which was to disseminate the principles, to teach the members the value of co-operation and the virtue of unselfishness, which was co-operation. He closed his remarks by urging every member to co-operate with him in making the Edwell Local Union the strongest and most progressive in the Red Deer District. A hearty vote of thanks was passed for his paper, and the meeting adjourned to March 24, when the president would contribute a paper, this being the fourth of the series.

NEW UNIONS

Several new unions have been organized recently, among which are: Wildmere, No. 700, Thos. Cairns, secretary; Lundberg, No. 701, Oscar Olsen, sec.; Likeness, No. 702, P. Iversen, sec.; Fawn Lake, No. 703, A. Ross, sec.; Mt. Lookout, No. 704, H. F. Kirk, sec.; Sunnyside, No. 705, W. H. Maxfield, sec.; Bonny Crae, No. 706, N. A. Donaldson, sec.; Sniderville, No. 707, R. T. Ryder, sec.; Big Hay Lake, No. 708, F. J. Hodgson, sec.; Goose Creek, No. 709, F. B. Mundy, sec.; Eltham, No. 710, N. F. Hardy, sec.; Bingville, No. 711, T. E. Sickelsted, sec.; Edson, No. 712, J. H. B. Smith, sec.

SECRETARIES PLEASE NOTE

Queenstown Local, No. 160, bids fair to surpass last year's record in the matter of membership dues, the secretary having already remitted dues to this office this year for fifty-seven members. In this connection it might be well to remark that no small number of reports are due from the secretaries of many of our other unions. The constitution requires that each secretary shall make a quarterly report to the Central office, remitting at the same time any membership fees due to the Central office. Promptness in this matter on the part of our secretaries will do much towards keeping our finances in good condition and also relieving us of some of the work which is usually placed upon us during the latter end of the year, owing to the large number of remittances which come in at that time.

| OFFICERS: | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| Honorary President: | J. W. Scallion Virden |
| President: | R. C. Henders Culross |
| Vice-President: | J. S. Wood Oakville |
| Secretary-Treasurer: | R. McKennie Winnipeg |

OUR OWN REPRESENTATIVES?

One of our secretaries contributes the following letter:—

It appears to me that as an association we shall never accomplish as much as we might or as fast as we ought, until we get our own representatives at Ottawa, as neither Grit nor Tory are any use to us and it seems a hopeless proposition to make them see.

I have been waiting patiently for the time to get ripe for a move in this direction. Even now, I am not sure whether it is wise to advocate it although most of our members that I have been talking to seem ripe for it; but we are only a local.

It also seems to me that as an association we are not taking seriously enough this "Made in Canada" campaign of the manufacturers. In my opinion it is doing us more harm than a good many think. Of course, it does not appeal to the better educated ones, but, unfortunately the poorer educated cannot or do not see thru it and are carried away with it to a greater extent than some suppose and the uneducated class are in the majority. Another point I think we lose sight of is the labor vote. We do not do enough to secure their co-operation, whereas the manufacturers do.

I may be wrong (I hope I am) but it appears to me that it is hopeless to expect farmers and manufacturers to agree so long as that iniquitous tariff is left on the statute books and I think we are too meek with the manufacturers. My idea is that the tariff in Canada is in the same position as Prussian militarism in Europe. They must both be squashed before there is any chance of peace. We have got to make it easier for farmers to make their living before we can reach the high ideals we are preaching; as so long as it takes all he can make (and in some cases more than all) for a farmer just to exist, it is hopeless to preach to him about making his home brighter, etc.

Politics are a frightfully dirty mess but they must be cleaned some way, as they are slowly but surely poisoning us all. The most bare-faced corruption scarcely makes us even remonstrate. We are getting case hardened. Don't think that I am trying to hurt our association, as I am, and intend to be, loyal to it, but I want to see more resentment among farmers to such legislation as this extra 7 1/2% and 5%. A few of us are kicking vigorously but the vast majority are taking it lying down. Wishing you every success and thanking you for all you have done for the association, I remain,

Secretary.

ORGANIZER'S REPORT

Organizer McCuish reports as follows:—Leaving Winnipeg on March 2, I went north to Gimli, and the next day drove out in the country and called on a number of farmers at Jarslow. I met Mr. Minuels and called a meeting in Jarslow School for Friday, March 5. Stopping at Arnes, I met a few farmers at the post office and made arrangements to hold a meeting in Hnausa School, Saturday, March 6, and Arnes on Monday, March 8. The next day I went north to Riverton to address a meeting which had been called. I found the hall in darkness and no one around so the meeting was called off. Another date was set for a meeting in the same place for March 11. Returning to Jarslow School I found a full house, fifty-four farmers present. In my address I outlined the work of the Association for the past twelve years. At the close of my address the meeting was open for discussion which was readily taken advantage of. I do not think that anything was missed. When the chairman called on all present who wished to join to stand, every man in the building did so and twenty-one paid their dues, the balance agreeing to pay at the next meeting in two weeks time. T. Minuels was elected President and

R. Goldhart, Secretary. The sum of \$15.75 was paid to me for Central.

Promising Branches

At Arnes I did not have as good a turnout, as the meeting was first called for the school house and afterwards changed to a farm house and some farmers had not heard of the change in meeting place. However, we had sixteen farmers present who joined the association and paid their dues. K. Johnston was elected President and J. E. O'Hare, Secretary. At this point \$12.00 was paid in to me for Central Office.

At Hnausa thirteen farmers were present and paid their dues with R. S. Vidal as Secretary. A number of farmers were away to Bay Island attending a municipal council meeting. Hnausa Branch will have at least thirty members before the year is out.

I also held an organization meeting in the farmers' hall at Riverton with thirty-one present. Twenty-four joined the association and paid dues. Jno. Sigvaldsson was appointed as Secretary. Here \$18.00 was paid to me for Central. Riverton Branch will take in a large district. The Officers are working for one hundred per cent. of the farmers in the district to be members of the Riverton Branch of the M.G.G. Assn.

By Dog Train

The district from Gimli to Riverton is along the west shore of Lake Winnipeg and has been settled for over thirty years, but only got a railroad the past year.

At Riverton I engaged an Indian to take me over land to Hodgson with a dog train—a distance of forty-two miles. Leaving Riverton at 4.30 a.m., the first twenty-two miles was good going, but the last twenty we had no snow, so were obliged to walk to Hodgson, arriving there at dark the same night. The country between Riverton and Hodgson is not yet settled. On March 16 I held an organization meeting in Marble Ridge School. The night being very dark, those from a distance could not get out, so only fourteen joined and seven paid their dues. The Secretary, H. J. Francis paid me the \$7.00 for Central. This also is a new country, only getting a railroad this last fall, and now has one mixed train a week.

ORGANIZED AT CROMER

A letter from W. J. Turner, of Cromer, states that they have recently organized a branch of the G.G.A. at Cromer, their first meeting being well attended. It was held in the Orange Hall on February 18. Some of the leading members of the Woodnorth Branch attended and gave their assistance in explaining the work of the movement. There was a good response to the call for members, there being twenty-six to join. The officers elected were R. Haskett for President; N. Grose, Vice-President; W. J. Turner, Secretary-Treasurer. The directors are as follows:—Howard Jackson, E. Walker, J. Falham, J. Lyons, R. Dickie and Alex. Roe.

A BIG NIGHT

The Gilbert Grain Growers' Association, in conjunction with the Women's Home Economics Society held a box social, debate, concert and dance in the Agricultural Hall on Friday evening, March 5. The subject of debate was:—"Resolved that the Franchise should be extended to women on the same terms as to men." The speakers for the affirmative were Mrs. Wm. Shaw, Miss G. Shaw and J. B. Parker. For the negative, Mrs. J. B. Parker, M. G. Gutzel and J. C. Parker. The judges, Mrs. N. G. Bell, A. C. Macdonald and Wm. Sutherland by a majority vote gave the decision to the affirmative. The concert part of the program was well received. Mrs. Vasbinder, Miss Stuckey and Miss A. McKay and Master Billy Bell rendered the musical part, the latter two being especially successful in delighting the audience. The Valley River Club staged its operatic play "Breach of Promise." The boxes were

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, Culross, Man., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

auctioned off by our local auctioneer, R. Greenaway and the gratitude of both societies is especially due to him—his task competing with the noise of such a crowd being Herculean. The receipts for the night amounted to \$155.35. Everyone seemed to enjoy the evening and we begin to consider ourselves quite the biggest thing in the district. The Director for district six, R. J. Avison, presided.

J. B. PARKER, Sec.-Treas.

FOR THE BELGIANS

The Central Office is in receipt of a contribution to the Belgian Relief Fund, coming thru the Portage la Prairie Grain Growers' Association. The draft received, \$33.25, was the result of an effort on the part of the Nairn School who held a box social, the teacher, Miss Rennie, having the program in charge. The cause is such a worthy one that it requires no remarks on our part.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

ELM BANK BRANCH

The Elm Bank Branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association held its second meeting of the year on Saturday, February 27, at 2 p.m. Up to the present time we have forty members and more in sight.

The following resolution moved by Oscar Tually, seconded by J. O. Smith, was passed:—"Be it resolved that the Elm Bank Branch of the Man. G. G. Assn. place themselves on record in the future to work and support the Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd. by giving them as much as possible of our farmers' trade both in buying and selling for our own existence." This resolution is passed solely for our mutual benefit.

A resolution was passed urging on our members of Parliament to urge on Parliament to pass the amendment relating to Municipal Hail Insurance. The Secretary-Treasurer was authorized to send \$1.25 to the Grain Growers' Guide with names of twelve farmers who are not now subscribers to the Guide and have sample copies of the Guide sent to them for this money.

The following resolution, moved by Oscar Tually, seconded by Geo. Anderson, was passed:—"Be it resolved that the Elm Bank Branch of the M.G.G.A. plan to try and buy shares in the Central Farmers' Market at Winnipeg." The money to pay for same to be raised by holding a basket social at some future date and thereby enable us to give a lifting hand to the Central Farmers' Market. These shares are to become the property of our association.

A committee was also appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws for our proposed Live Stock Marketing Association to enable the farmers to secure better prices for their live stock.

Mrs. J. O. Smith was elected Vice-President for 1915.

NEW BRANCH AT HODGSON

A meeting was held at the Marble Ridge School House on Tuesday, March 16th, at which your organizer, Mr. McCuish, was present and gave a very good address on the Grain Growers' movement. He explained in a very clear way the objects of the association, and gave us many instances of the good work which it has done for the farmers of Western Canada. A discussion followed the address and then a resolution was moved that we organize a branch of the association in the district of Hodgson. This was carried unanimously. It was decided that the name of the Association be the Hodgson Branch of the G.G. Association.

The names were then taken of those who were willing to join the organization and pay the annual fee of \$1.00. Practically all present signified their willingness to join but only six had brought the necessary amount with them. These paid up and it was decided to go ahead and organize and let the members pay their fees at the next meeting March 31.

DIRECTORS:

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Peter Wright | Myrtle |
| J. L. Brown | Pilot Mound |
| F. D. McArthur | Longburn |
| Frank Simpson | Shoal Lake |
| W. H. English | Harding |
| R. J. Avison | Gilbert Plains |

A President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer and six directors were elected and their duties explained by Mr. McCuish. The members then passed a hearty vote of thanks to the organizer for the great assistance he had given us. The meeting then adjourned. The number present at the meeting was small but this was accounted for by the short notice and the bad weather and the conditions of the roads which are now breaking up.

H. J. FRANCIS, Secretary.

SERMONS BY DR. BLAND

Salem and Oakville Grain Growers' Associations made a distinctly new move in holding a Grain Growers' service on Sunday, March 21, when Dr. S. G. Bland, of Wesley College, Winnipeg, spoke at St. Andrew's Church, Salem, in the afternoon on "Brotherhood" and in the Methodist Church, Oakville, in the evening on "The New Christianity."

Both churches were crowded to the doors and the various congregations seemed to enjoy the opportunity of worshipping together.

In the afternoon service Rev. A. Kenlo introduced Dr. Bland in a few well chosen words commending the Grain Growers on their choice of a speaker for their first church service.

From the text, Gen. 2-15, "And the Lord God took the man and put him in the Garden of Eden to dress it and to keep it," Dr. Bland showed that farming was the occupation ordained by God, and that every other calling should be measured by the same principles that underlie farming. Every man's work should be productive and should produce good—not evil. Farming is not competitive—in that it differs from modern business methods—and Dr. Bland showed the misery caused by the competition that takes the bread out of the children's mouths and the clothes off their backs.

If a manufacturer discovered a new process, he immediately patented it and secured it for his own gain. If a farmer discovered some new way of working his farm to increase its yield, he told his neighbor and it was heralded abroad thru the agricultural colleges and the Press and the whole world was allowed the benefit.

He said he gloried in the situation at present which compelled every body to recognize the farmer as the great producer of wealth, but in alluding to the flood of advice being given so freely, he said the privileged interests were willing to do anything and everything except get off the farmer's back. He advised the farmers to organize and co-operate as the only remedy for the handicaps that had been placed upon them.

Rev. T. H. Lord conducted the evening service and H. Robinson, with a male choir of twenty voices with W. H. Farthing as organist, provided excellent music.

Dr. Bland read from Micah 6, 6-8 and Amos 5, 21-24. He said we had come to a great crisis and the present time would be remembered as such for a thousand years. Awful as the European War is, a war far more bitter and full of hate was being waged between capital and labor—between the people who make things and the people who take things. He referred to politics in Canada as the most rotten of any country under the British flag.

He condemned as equally useless both partyism and denominationalism. The church had accomplished great good in the past but she was now much like a man striking at the empty air—too much given to generalities. We must bring our religion into our lives and business. The Grain Growers and its Co-operative movement was applied Christianity and it was the duty of every Christian farmer to get into this movement. There was a glorious work for the church, but no denomination could do it alone; the church must be united.

| EXECUTIVE: | |
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THE PASSING OF THE BAR

That one of the greatest evils and darkest blots upon the record of civilized society in the shape of the open bar is to disappear from this fair Province on July 1 next, must be deeply gratifying to all who desire the permanent well being of Saskatchewan. The announcement by Premier Scott that a measure will be submitted to the legislature in May which, if it becomes law—as it is almost certain to do—will stop entirely on July 1 the retail sale of intoxicating liquor thruout the province, gives this assurance. The few remaining dispensaries of liquor will pass into the hands of the government and the electors of the province will be given every opportunity to state whether or not they will have them closed also.

Beyond all doubt the psychological moment has been selected for the bringing forward of this measure. Possibly never before have the people of this country been in a mood so ripe for drastic reform. The great war in which half the world is actively engaged and by which the other half is materially affected, has caused men the world over to think and to think soberly as only a great crisis or some outstanding calamity can do. Previously accepted moral standards have been weighed, tested and proven as seldom before in the world's history and many have been brought to see that their ideals as well as their ideas need reconstructing.

In this country we are reaping a harvest of unemployment, serious shrinkage of values, financial stringency, trade depression and languishing of our basic productive industries as the natural and inevitable fruitage of ten years of speculation, speculation and exploitation; a period which had been popularly called one or "good times," but which was in reality to the nation exactly what a "prolonged spree" is to an individual. These conditions are all too frequently attributed to the war but had this war not occurred or had it been delayed by another year conditions in this country would have been very much worse than they are. It is not to be wondered at that in this our "morning after the night before"—while those who most keenly enjoyed the spree are having serious difficulty to fit their heads into their hats—we are brought as a people to a stage where we can do some sober thinking. At the present time the people of Canada generally and of Saskatchewan in particular are practising economy along many lines as they have not done for years. Men and women are realizing that waste—personal waste as well as the waste of exploitation—must be checked if we are ever as a people to be truly and permanently prosperous. The bar room has always been a most prolific source of waste, both of money and of efficiency. The man who drinks not only wastes his own money but that of the state as well. Besides he lowers his earning power, his efficiency in society, and he falls an easy prey to the thousand and one devices employed by men to fitch from him whatever means or property he may possess.

Heretofore most of the supporters of prohibition have been actuated by moral considerations. Today millions of men the world over actuated by economic considerations are determined that booze shall go. It is no longer considered respectable for a man to make gain out of the inebriety of his fellow. Respectability demands that our weaker brother who is the slave of appetite shall not be exploited and fleeced because of his weakness. We no longer admit into refined society the man who for personal gain encourages the debased appetites of another.

Who can tell how soon will come the time when men shall have become sufficiently enlightened to demand of each other that no man shall exploit for purposes of personal gain, the weak-

nesses or the foolishnesses of others. The thousand and one "get-rich-quick" schemes which are constantly foisted upon a gullible public, as well as very much of what is generally looked upon as legitimate commercial enterprise but which in reality is merely a refined manner of playing upon the weakness, ignorance or stupidity of others, are fast coming to be ostracised by all who are sufficiently enlightened to comprehend the great basic truth that the best permanent interest of the individual is always the best permanent interest of society as a whole.

Central Expresses Satisfaction

Immediately when word reached the Central Office of the purpose of the government to close the bars of Saskatchewan on July 1, the secretary sent the following telegram to the Hon. Walter Scott:

"The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association having repeatedly declared for the total abolition of the retail sale of intoxicating liquor, I desire hereby to express on its behalf the keenest satisfaction with the policy of your government as announced by yourself at Oxbow for the control of the liquor traffic in Saskatchewan."

It should be recognized by our people everywhere that the keenest opposition on the part of the liquor interests will be put up against the enactment of the proposed law and an effort made to frustrate its purpose even after it is passed. It would be wise for all branches of the Association to follow the lead of the Central Office and assure the government that they will heartily support the proposed measure.

J. B. M.

THE PRESS AND THE S.G.G.A.

The following is a clipping from the Saskatoon Star:

"The Grain Growers' and their Ventures.

"The trend of the Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan at the convention held last month was in the direction of a wide development of the co-operative idea. Many of the proposals discussed by the delegates had been before conventions in the past, tho they could hardly be said to have reached the stage where they could be definitely classed as fixed principles of the association. To what length the co-operative system may be safely attempted by the G.G.A. is a matter to which many have given thought of late. Upon this subject the Swift Current Herald has the following:—'Probably the most ambitious organization in the west is the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. We are led to believe that if only given a fair chance this association will shortly be able to jump farther and dive deeper than any other combination in Canada. They are anxious and willing to remodel the commercial and moral status of the country and are prepared to take on anything from bartending to banking and from retail merchandising to wholesale manufacturing.

"The Saskatchewan Grain Growers have done, are doing and will continue to do, a great deal for the uplift of the farmer and for the development of progressive agriculture. Of late, however, it would appear that the association's straight agricultural endeavors have been sidetracked to a considerable extent in order to give play to some giant schemes of a commercial nature that would involve a capital outlay of millions of dollars. The question of the farmers embarking in the banking and mercantile business, and gaining control of the liquor traffic of this province occupied a good deal more time at the recent convention than was spent in discussing matters that would tend to enhance the prospects for a bumper crop next fall.

"Some of the schemes of the Grain Growers will doubtless bear very profitable fruit in due course; but there

are a number of reasons why our farmer friends should remain anchored to the earth at the present time and not be carried away by fancy flights into the millionaire realms beyond. "Let not ambition mock your useful toil."

"Apart from the question of co-operation in the purchase and distribution of supplies, the marketing and even milling of grain, and the loaning of money, matters, the working out of which will call for a great deal of expert attention, we might point out that the Grain Growers' Association entertained no suggestion for the control of the liquor traffic in the province, as intimated by the Swift Current paper. They went unanimously for the total abolition of the bar; there was no halfway measure.

"The Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan is now a powerful institution, well organized and with experience enough to be conscious of its capabilities for accomplishing much for mutual welfare. There is always the possibility of it attempting too much or of overspeeding, but with these dangers guarded against, the association should be able to go a long way, and be doing a good work for the farming community at every step."

GRAIN GROWERS' CONCERT

A concert under the auspices of the McKay Grain Growers' Association was held in the McKay school house on Friday evening last. The program rendered by A. G. Hawkes, and a number of others from Percival district was excellent, and was much appreciated by the many present. The program was as follows:—God Save the King; instrumental selection, Orchestra; chorus, Men of Harlech, choir; recitation, Master Ekland; song, Albert Nelson; chorus, Lone Folks Do; recitation, Miss A. Ekland; song, "Lads in Navy Blue," Miss M. Hawkes; chorus "King George," choir; recitation, Mr. McCreary; chorus, "Christians Awake," dialogue, "Dr. Cureall," Hawkes Co.; song, "Won't You Buy My Flowers," Miss Ekland; duet, "Money Matters," Miss Hawkes and Vic Hawkes; chorus, "O Canada," recitation, Lewis Hawkes; song, "Always think of Mother," Master Nystrom; recitation, Master Ekland; song, "Chinaman," Vic Hawkes; chorus, "Grain Growers," choir; instrumental selection, orchestra; "God Save the King."

REPORT FROM EDAM

Received your favor of the 15th inst., with membership fee receipt, button and copy of invoice for car of apples shipped us last fall, for which I thank you.

Enclosed please find \$15.00, being \$10.00 for membership fees and \$5.00 for a box of the G. G. A. buttons.

We held a meeting on Saturday, February 20, and listened to our convention delegates tell us what a big time you had at Regina convention.

We did not have time to go thru all the resolutions, but this local heartily endorses your past policy and your proposed new business for the coming year. We intend to hold another meeting and debate the rest of the resolutions.

We were particularly pleased to hear that the Central intends to push on the good work of co-operative trading and hope that you will obtain legislation to enable you to start wholesale houses or factories and keep the good work rolling.

I was personally pleased to hear how strong the ladies' branch of the G. G. A. had become; all success to them.

Hoping the membership will be doubled during the coming year.

A. W. WINDO,
Sec. Edam G. G. A.

MAPLE VALLEY ORGANIZED

On February 23 Messrs. Rowe and H. Ketcheson, of Davidson, addressed a meeting of farmers in this district at

| DISTRICT DIRECTORS: | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| Dist. No. 1—W. H. Bosley | Balbeck |
| " 2—M. P. Roddy | Bouleau |
| " 3—G. E. Noddy | Lampman |
| " 4—R. M. Johnston | Eastview |
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| " 6—F. W. Redman | Greenfell |
| " 7—C. O. A. Travis | Govan |
| " 8—Thom M. Eddy | Bethune |
| " 9—John P. Reid | Orcadia |
| " 10—J. L. Rooke | Togo |
| " 11—T. Sales | Langham |
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| " 13—W. H. Lilwall | Wilkie |
| " 14—T. M. Morgan | Aquadeil |
| " 15—Frank Burton | Vanguard |
| " 16—W. T. Hall | Surbiton |

the Maple Valley schoolhouse, the result being the birth of a new G. G. A. at this point. I enclose herewith \$3.00 for six paid up members and have the promise of a good many more at an early date. The following officers were elected: President, Albert Rutherford; Vice-President, Frank Stevens; Secretary-Treasurer, Jno. R. Ross; Directors: Walter Worrall, A. W. Rowley, Cory Galloway.

JOHN R. ROSS,
Sec. Maple Valley G.G.A.

LIFE MEMBERS

Enclosed find draft for \$24.00, fees for two new life members of the G. G. A., C. W. Newson and J. C. Nolte, of the Lang G. G. A.

I. R. GRAHAM,
Sec. Lang G.G.A.

WILL BUY BRITISH GOODS

Resolutions passed by the Harrow (Lakeview) Grain Growers' Association at a meeting of February 27, 1915:

"Whereas, under most pressing circumstances, the federal government has been obliged to increase the general tariff by 7½%, and whereas many of our members have been misled by the Eastern potentates' pseudo-patriotic patter of 'Made in Canada' goods; and whereas, from long experience, we have had much occasion to thoroughly grasp the true import of these infant industries patriotic squalls, and understand the caliber of this breed of patriotism;

"We, as an Association, do strongly advise our members and sympathizers to purchase British goods wherever possible, so that the federal treasury may benefit thereby, and our earnest desire for free trade with the Mother Country be emphasized in a practical manner."

WILLMAR'S SUCCESSFUL MEETING

The Willmar G. G. A. held a social in the schoolhouse here on Tuesday, February 23, which was certainly one of the chief events of the winter. As the door was open to all comers, the schoolhouse was packed and a large number had to stand all evening. The report of the delegates to the Regina convention was heard and seemed to be well received by the members present.

G. E. Noggle, our District Director, was present and in a very interesting and instructive speech showed clearly the benefits derived by the farmers from the G. G. A. and co-operation. Mr. Noggle's remarks were well chosen and he gave the members present some points to think out for themselves, which no doubt will in time result in much benefit to our Association.

Refreshments were served by the ladies, which they found to be a very difficult undertaking owing to the crowded state of the building, but a spirit of co-operation and equity seemed to pervade the meeting and made much easier this difficult task.

After this Thos. Leggatt gave a short speech, in which he reminded the audience of the good to be derived from being subscribers to the Grain Growers' Guide, also pointing out the advisability of immediate action in sending in their subscriptions. The meeting closed by singing "God Save the King."

Willmar local was organized about three months ago and has a membership of fifty-four, with prospects of a further increase in membership soon. They have already derived considerable benefit from co-operative buying, especially in coal and fence posts. One of the delegates procured some Patriotic Acre forms and is meeting with gratifying success in securing signers for same.

J. G. LINKLATER,
Willmar G.G.A.

AN ENQUIRY

Kindly let me know how I can become a member of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers? I think you are doing a grand and noble work.

J. HARRISON.



ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Will reduce Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises. Stops the lameness and pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. \$2 a bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 2 K Free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Strained, Torn Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Veins or Muscles. Heals Cuts, Sores, Ulcers. Allays pain. Price \$1.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. **W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F.**, 495 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.

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For Sale on Easy Terms and Guarantee

I can't be confused in name and breed. The only "Graham" in Canada importing exclusively.



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Clydesdales

The entire lot of choice bred Clydesdales of the H. H. Horner estate are offered for sale. Among them are the famous breeding and show stallions: **Nether Baron (Imp.) (9683) [13639]**, sire Baron of Buchlyvie; **Dunure Burns (Imp.) (11678) (14652)**, sire Baron of Buchlyvie; **Dunure Sparkling Hope (Imp.) (12711) (15813)**, sire Baron of Buchlyvie; **Dunduff Triumph (Imp.) (12710) (15801)**, sire Revelanta.

There are also a splendid lot of brood mares, sired by the following noted horses: **Revelanta**, **Montrave Roland**, **Pride of Blacon**, **Sir Blundell**, etc. Nearly all of these mares are safe in foal. This stock will be disposed of at greatly reduced prices. Come and see them, or write for particulars to **A. H. HORNER, P.O. Box 32, Ouelman, Sask.**

Deloraine Dairy Stock Farm

Long improved English Berks. A choice bunch of young stuff to select from. Boars fit for service. Also breeder and importer of pure-bred Holstein cattle, all tuberculin tested, of which we have some choice bull calves to offer for sale. If you want prize-winning breeding stock, write to **Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine.**

Brandon Livestock Exchange

I will sell the balance of my Angora Nannie Goats in kid at \$10.00 each f.o.b. Brandon, and this price will hold good till March 31. Also 400 Western Ewes and Pedigreed Leicester and Oxford Down Rams for sale. Prices Reasonable.

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¶ A large number of the things you see advertised in The Guide are sold by your local merchant or by the local dealer in your own town.

¶ These goods may be manufactured several thousand miles away from where you live, and may be sold by a dealer within a mile or two of your home. Many of our advertisers sell their goods thru thousands of stores all over Canada.

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¶ Our advertisers are anxious to give you service. It is to their interest as well as your own.

Mother's Hens

By Mrs. F. E. Sheperd, Stalwart, Sask.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The following article is the first of a series of practical talks on farm poultry raising, written by a farmer's wife who has successfully kept poultry. The advice contained is essentially actual experience, written in a pleasing, understandable manner, and it is hoped that our readers will obtain a very large amount of valuable information thru reading this series.

Young Mrs. Hazelton hummed a love-song softly as she laid the supper table. She had only been married six weeks and had come straight from England to her prairie home. Everything was delightfully new and strange to her. It was early springtime and the ravines were full of rushing water caused by the melting snow and only a few blue crocuses had ventured to peep thru the almost bare ground. Will, her husband, had been on the harrows for the first time that day and seeing him pulling in, she slipped on her bonnet and ran down to the barn to "help." Strictly speaking she was more of a hindrance than a help, for the bronchos were trouble enough to unhitch at any time, without having a coquettish apron fluttering around them in the wind. But Will would not have hinted at it for worlds. She wielded the pumphandle vigorously and laughed as the spirited animals pranced around. "That will do," said her husband, keeping a firm grip on the lines. "You run along indoors; I'll be up in a minute or two."

True to his word, in a very short time they were seated at the supper table.

"I wish I could get my letters every day, Will," Margaret remarked as she poured out his third cup of tea. "That's really the only thing I don't like about living in the country, getting your letters only once or twice a week."

"Call it mail," laughed her husband. "I shall never make you into a Canadian I can see. Here comes old Billy. I expect he's got it. I asked him as he went down towards town if he would. Fed the hens since breakfast?"

Margaret nearly dropped the teapot. "Good gracious! I quite forgot them again. Some of them were squawking around the door just now, but I 'shoo-ed' them off. I suppose they were hungry, poor things. I did remember to look for eggs after dinner, but there wasn't many, and one old hen pecked me like anything, and that turkey gobbler looked so fierce I ran away."

She showed the pecked hand, which was promptly seized and kissed, just as old Billy drove up to the door. He was much too shy to come indoors and after commenting on the price of wheat and the weather, drove off again to his lonely shack, vaguely wondering how many years had passed since he was a smart, well-set up chap like Will Hazelton.

"There you are, pet," he said, tossing them into her lap, "three letters for you and three for me—fair division, eh?"

"I don't care how many or how few there are," replied his wife, "so long as there's one from your mother; it does seem too bad to think that in that dreadful railway accident you and I should have escaped scot free, and she should have suffered so terribly and been in hospital ever since."

"Just like mother," laughed Will, "always taking the brunt of things herself, but you bet she's just as happy in that hospital, being made such a lot of by those nurses, as she would be here, if it wasn't for worrying about her old hens. But open the letter, it seems a good fat one; she always was fond of letter writing."

Margaret perched herself on the arm of her husband's rocking chair and read as follows:

"My Dearest Children—For I look on you as one of my own, Margaret, altho I saw so little of you before this dreadful accident—Well, you will be glad to hear I am getting better, tho slowly, and have coaxed my favorite nurse to let me sit up for just ten minutes every day to write to you about my Biddies. I am getting so anxious about them, as I know you don't know the first thing about chicken raising, so I will write a short note every day and nurse will post it for me once a week. I expect it will be two months or more before I come home again, but if you will follow my directions carefully, I can assure you you will earn as much actual profit as Will does on his wheat."

"That's so," admitted Will, albeit

rather grudgingly. "She made close on \$500 with those darned old hens last year and they never seemed to be any trouble either. We had no idea how much she was getting, altho we knew that for the first time there was always comfortably enough money and no store bill running, but when she showed us her account book towards the beginning of September we were astonished—but go ahead."

"Now when you get up tomorrow morning," Margaret continued reading, "get Will to throw about two gallons of those screenings all around outside the hen houses and open the doors wide. They need to be shut up at nights because of the coyotes and stray animals, but get the doors open as soon as ever you can in the morning. And if he does that for you as he goes past them on his way to the barn, you will know they are alright until after your own breakfast. Directly after breakfast—(no, don't stop to wash the dishes or clear up the room, or you may forget them altogether)—put on your bonnet and a pair of old gloves, get a pail of clean, cold water and an old hoe without a handle (you will find one on a nail outside the kitchen window), and go over to the poultry houses and scrape their troughs and drinking vessels nice and clean and fill them with water. Do this again about four o'clock in the afternoon, for you know, dear, an egg is composed of 80 per cent. water, so water is quite as necessary for them as food, if not more so. Then take a dry pail and your fire-shovel and go to the granary. Here you will find sacks of shorts, bran, oat chop and corn meal. Put in your pail a shovel of bran, another of shorts, oat chop and corn meal, mix these lightly together as you put them in and fill every hopper, except the small one in each house, that is for their oyster shell."

"Is that those boxes on the side of the walls of the chicken-houses, that run out at the bottom?" inquired Margaret.

Her husband laughed and nodded and she continued:

"You see, sometimes the weaker ones, or the layers, are not on hand when you are feeding them, but if they can go to the hoppers and get something to eat without being pushed around, they manage alright until feeding time comes again without getting over hungry."

"Now about the nest boxes. I daresay they are pretty mussy. Get Will to bring you over a big armful of hay, unhook the nests—they are only boxes hung on nails—empty them and knock the dust out. I did give them a good lime washing the last thing before I came away. Put in a good handful of fresh hay and a clean nest-egg and hang them up again. Always move gently when among the hens; don't fluster them, talk to them sometimes to get them used to your voice. They will soon get tame and then you can handle them or do anything you like with them. Collect the eggs twice a day now and three times a day presently when the weather gets warmer. Now you know, my dear, the eggs are my special hobby. You will find most of the neighbors take theirs to town and trade them for groceries, etc., but you will find it a much better way to send them to—as I did last year. The railways charge very reasonable rates for farm and dairy produce. You get a higher price per dozen and it is cash instead of trade, and cash is generally a pretty scarce article on most farms during the summer months. But if you send them away, you must be sure and pick out all the best looking and the largest eggs that are laid. Give the men-folk all the small ones. Never mind if they grumble, let them have an extra one, and after that wash the dirty ones to use for cooking; but you won't have any dirty ones if you keep plenty of clean hay in the nests, and you will have very few small ones if you keep the hens well supplied with oyster shell. Above all things be sure and don't put any eggs in with those you send away which came from a stray nest—they may be

Continued on Page 22

Winnipeg, Man., 23rd Feb., 1915
International Loan Co., Ltd.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs:—

I duly received your letter this morning, enclosing dividend cheque for 12% for the year ending January 31st, 1915. I am well pleased with my investment and was pleased that you had such an enthusiastic annual meeting as took place on February 15th.

Thanking you again, and wishing the Company continued prosperity.

I remain,
Yours very truly,

M. McInnes

Manager, Dominion Lumber & Fuel Co.

15 95 Upward ON TRIAL AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

A SOLID PROPOSITION, to send fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95. Skims warm or cold milk; making heavy or light cream.

ABSOLUTELY ON APPROVAL

The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Shipments made promptly from WINNIPEG, MAN., TORONTO, ONT., and ST. JOHN, N. B. Whether your dairy is large or small, write for our handsome catalog. Address: **AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.** BOX 3210 Bainbridge, N. Y.



LIVE POULTRY WANTED

We guarantee to pay you prices quoted below

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| Live Hens (large and small)..... | 14c |
| Young Roosters | 12c |
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These prices are for live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have and how many you have, and we will forward you crates for shipping. Prompt returns.

Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co.

91 LUSTED ST., WINNIPEG

SAVE \$35!

A Beatrice No. 43 Cream Separator costs \$65. Its capacity is 550 to 600 pounds per hour. Other prominent makes of machines of this size cost \$100 and upward. The Beatrice has "made good" for many years in the Central Western States. It has no superior for efficiency, for simplicity or for durability. It costs 50 per cent. less; repair parts are 50 to 75 per cent. less and it is the easiest machine made to clean and to take care of. The prices are: 600 pound capacity, \$65; 800 pound capacity, \$75; 1000 pound capacity, \$85. Prices f. o. b. Edmonton.

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9601 Strathcona Rd., Edmonton, Alta. P.S.—Keep some cows. Have a good separator. Ship your cream to us and have money coming in twice each month, every month in the year, whether it bails, snows, or freezes. We pay highest prices for good cream.



\$150 PER MONTH AND EXPENSES Salary or Commission—introducing our King Butter Separator. Produces best grade of butter from cream or milk, sweet or sour, in less than 5 minutes. Retail \$5 up. Write for free sample and salary proposition: **DE KING MFG. CO., Dept. 276, CHICAGO, Ill.**

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VANSTONE & ROGERS 503 Tribune Building, Winnipeg
JAMES BROOKS, Manager Man., or to
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We have an extra choice lot of young Registered **PERCHERON STALLIONS** for sale at remarkably low prices for cash, mostly rising two-year-olds. Also a few older Stallions ready for a season's work. If in need of a first-class stallion call or write for particulars. Address:

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Morningside Stock Farm

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

For immediate sale at reasonable prices, Six Registered Clydesdales, among them two stallions rising three and four years old, sired by "Dunure Soutar," by "Baron of Buchlyvie." Also four females, two of them three years old, got by the above named sire, and all the offering are extra good and choicely bred animals. A number of Shorthorn females at reasonable prices. Full particulars from **R. C. HENDERS, CULROSS, MAN.**

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A. L. DOLLAR, High River, Alta.



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We have for sale a number of finely bred young bulls out of advanced Registry dams and sired by the best blood of this great black and white breed. Also a number of females, all ages, the best in line of breeding we have ever offered. Do not waste valuable time trying to build up a dairy herd from inferior cattle—get your foundation stock at Brookside and buy the breed that leads the world as a producer. Prices and Terms right.

MICHENER BROS, Red Deer, Alta.

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We offer for immediate sale 20 Bulls of valuable ages and grand individual merit, both in beef and dual purpose type. Also a few choice Females in calf. Prices reasonable.
FARMS AT CARSTAIRS YULE & BOWES 235 8th AVENUE
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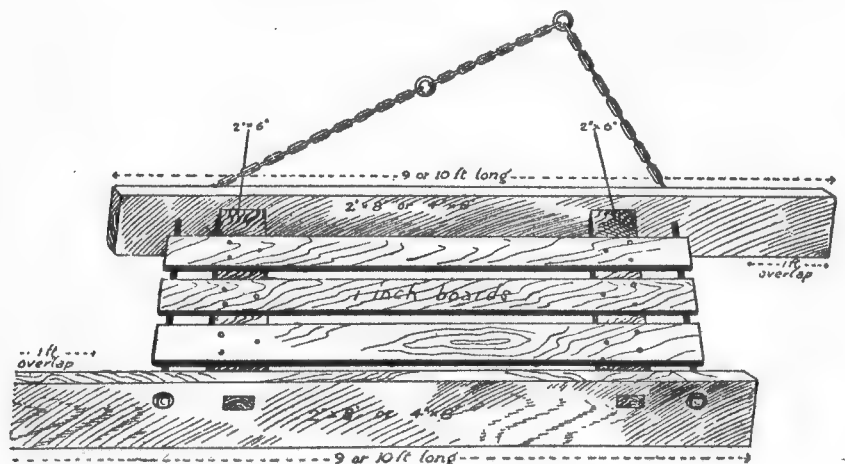
If your present herd is not quite up to standard **BUY A GOOD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULL** and he will transform the poorest herd into a profitable one within four or five years. The pure-bred sire is the corner-stone of the dairy industry. Or buy a few good registered females and reach the goal of success more quickly.
W. A. OLEMONS, Secretary Holstein-Friesian Association, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

SEAGER WHEELER'S PLANK DRAG

In a letter received recently from Seager Wheeler, he states that he has received a very great number of enquiries from our readers commenting upon his recent article on "The Soil and the Seed," which appeared in the March 3 and March 10 issues of The Guide. A very great proportion of the letters asked for information concerning the construction of the plank drag, which plays an important part in Mr. Wheeler's cultural methods. Below is a cut and description of his home-made implement.

After I have the soil well packed, I use a plank drag similar to what is called the King drag or road drag. This is made with two 2 x 8 planks, nine feet long placed on edge three feet apart, the ends overlapping one foot. Pieces 2 x 6 are mortised in to hold the planks in place. On these, boards are nailed for the driver to stand on. For heavy soil 4 x 8 inch pieces should be used instead of 2 x 8. It is operated at a slight angle. The driver should stand on it to do good work, and by shifting his position on the drag the angle may be altered to suit. The drag is operated up the right hand side of the field, crossing at the end and following down by the first dead furrow, doing the field in sections to avoid waste of time crossing the ends. The reason for using the drag is that I want to level up the field and put the surface in a uniform condition. Should a rain come



Plank Drag, as used by Seager Wheeler

shortly after it is surprising to see how weeds will germinate. Rain penetrates readily when land is in this condition.

As soon as possible after a rain, while the soil is moist (not wet and not dry) it should be harrowed. If discing is necessary during the summer the drag (plank) will put it in a uniform condition again, leveling any ridges. Cultivation should be kept up to kill weeds and conserve moisture. The next spring you will have a firm seed-bed in a uniform condition. When the seeder goes on a field like this you will notice the benefit of the plank dragging. The seed-bed is uniform and the drill plants the seeds at a uniform depth. The surface packer follows the drill, not for the purpose of packing, but to pack the moist soil around the seed to hasten germination. This is followed by the harrows. After the grain is up four to six inches I harrow to cultivate and kill any weeds. The harrows I use are home-made for the purpose. They are light and do good work. The object is to keep the grain growing by cultivating it.

I also use the plank drag on breaking as well as on fall and spring plowing. In plowing in the spring for a crop I follow the same method, using the packer after the plow. Then comes the drag, then the seeder followed by the packer, and then the harrows. This ensures getting the seed in a firm seed-bed while moist. Cultivation can be done after it is seeded. Fall plowing also is treated according to the same method of preparing the seed-bed.

CALGARY SPRING SHOW

The prize list recently issued for the forthcoming spring horse show, to be held April 21 to 23 at Calgary, includes full classification for the various pure-breeds as well as a classification for light and heavy grade foals sired by registered stallions and agricultural and heavy draft classes. The children's classes have not been neglected, and generous special prizes are offered by the Canadian and British Clydesdale Associations, the Can-

adian Percheron Association and the Shire Horse Association of Great Britain.

The prize list includes over \$5,000, and owing to the financial assistance given to the show by the Alberta and Dominion Governments, the amount offered for prizes for the classes included in the prize list is greater than the amount offered last year, altho classes are not included for saddle horses, roadsters or carriage horses except as pure-breeds.

The show will be held morning and afternoon, April 21 to 23, but there will be no show held in the evening. Entries for the horse show close on April 10. An auction sale for all classes of horses will also be held on the last day of the show.

Bull Sale

An auction and sale of pure-bred bulls will be held on the same dates, the cattle being shown on the 21st and the auction sale of bulls commencing on the morning of the 22nd. There will be over 350 bulls of the various breeds offered, which will be the largest sale held by the Association for a number of years. Single fares will be in force on all railroads from Alberta points. The prize lists, catalogs and general information may be obtained from E. L. Richardson, secretary, Alberta Livestock Association, Calgary, Canada.

EDMONTON SPRING HORSE SHOW

The grant of \$3,500 received from the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa for

the Edmonton spring horse show, horse sale, cattle sale and fat stock show, held on April 12 to 16, has enabled the Edmonton Exhibition Association to enlarge its prize lists and offer a show which sets a standard for Western Canada. In the breeding classes \$280 in prizes is offered in each of the light horse breeds; \$400 for each of the heavy breeds, with \$130 extra from the Clydesdale Association. For the draught horses in harness \$480 in prizes is offered, with three special classes for farmers' horses.

Special Classes for Farm Horses

These special classes for farmers are worthy of attention since they eliminate the necessity for farmers' horses competing with the more or less fancy heavy horses owned by large corporations and cartage companies. The classes are for pairs and for single horses. The Johnstone Walker Company of Edmonton has offered for competition a handsome silver challenge cup for the best pair of mares or geldings to be owned by a farmer engaged exclusively in farming. Roadster, carriage and saddle classes have been well taken care of, with special classes for cavalry horses, hunters and jumpers. A much broader classification than last year has been arranged for ponies.

About \$1,000 is offered for fat stock, with liberal prizes for cattle, sheep and swine. Entries for the cattle sale in both beef and dairy classes are exceeding all anticipations. This year will see a large offering of the very best bred stock in Alberta. Buyers will be sure of having a big assortment of the best to pick from. Altogether the prizes offered total \$8,018, in cash, with \$1,500 in cups and medals. Entries in all classes close March 30 and prize lists may be obtained from W. J. Stark, box 216, Edmonton.

When manure is piled and allowed to heat, the vitality of most of the seeds is destroyed, but when drawn to the field from the stable, or not left long enough in the pile to become well rotted, manure is one of the most important means of seed dispersal.

Money Making for Farm Women

MONEY MAKING THRU POULTRY RAISING

It is an old saying, "Don't put all your eggs in one basket." Anyone who did so in 1914 was disappointed, because the prices had been so much better in 1913 and it certainly put a damper on poultry raising. But pluck up and try again is my motto.

One way to get a step ahead is to have early hatched chicks, keeping the pullets for early layers and fattening the cockerels by closing in a large box or old shed and giving plenty of skim milk mixed with ground corn and barley chop or shorts, equal parts. Do not give too much at first as it turns them against food and don't let any be left over after each meal, as it easily sours. I always keep a hopper full of the dry mixed chop both for growing and fattening fowl. If infested with lice they should be well dusted occasionally with lime and sulphur, if no insect powder is on hand. In three weeks they should be ready to ship, but be sure they are plump, as it doesn't pay to ship skinny fowl. If you intend to ship alive, write for a coop to the firm you wish to ship to. Be sure and have your name and address on all packages and boxes you send out, also notify the same day you ship. Get a shipping book from your express agent, make your entries and have him sign. Then your receipts never get lost or go astray. But if you have time or plenty of help, I would advise dressing the fowl, as you get a higher price and don't have to pay so much express. They must be starved at least twenty-four hours, bled in the mouth, and plucked immediately, leaving a little frill of feathers around the neck and legs, altho some firms want them plucked clean and the head cut off and neck wrapped in paper.

Wash the feet, shape, and cool thoroughly, pack neatly in a nice clean box, lined with paper; put your name on a card inside and outside as well as the firm you ship to. Thanksgiving is a good time to ship turkeys, if they are early; if not, a week before Christmas.

Ducks are more in my line, as I raised 130 last year, but the crows stole about fifteen of them before I got them scared off. As I have a small creek for them I had not much bother, but they thrive all right on land if given plenty of water in a large dish after they are grown. I never let the little ones in the water till they get their feathers, altho they steal away when I'm off guard. I always have an inverted dish in their pan of water, and give plenty of dry feed as well as sloppy. They are ready to ship when about twelve weeks old or by the time they get their first feathers. A slight gain is made by plucking and dressing and you always have the feathers. Another plan is selling day old incubator chicks among some of the neighbors who have no incubator. Then there are the old fat hens, which should be shipped in the summer after they are two years old.

Last, but not least, is getting private customers for infertile fresh laid eggs for which there is a steady demand, also getting in touch with a reliable firm who deal in select eggs and fowl.

MARGARET ANDERSON,
Edrans, Man.

OTHER WAYS OF MAKING MONEY

There are so many ways of making money it would be too lengthy to describe all of them. Besides, there is locality to be considered.

Leaving out poultry, chickens, butter, cream, cheese and vegetables, which I think are profitable also, there is berry picking in the summer holidays. In our part quite a revenue was taken in by boys and girls picking raspberries and there are other fruits such as cranberries and strawberries. There is a chance to sell ice cream and lemonade on a baseball ground, either at practice or games. Cocoa and coffee at or near a skating rink, coffee and sandwich or lunch at a railway station, meals at all hours for farmers in town and lunch or tea and cake for the farmers' wives or shoppers, and mothers with children.

Taffy is a good seller with the young folk at an entertainment or games. Some stores will buy pure candy, too. Brown bread and buns, pie and cake have certain customers. Baking bread for bachelors, also washing and mending for them, making working shirts, aprons, children's dresses, pinafores, fancy and crochet work, knitting socks and mitts and

stockings for children. A healthy plan is taking subscriptions for books, magazines and papers, and selling household articles, medicine, extracts or silverware. "Whatever they hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

MARGARET ANDERSON,
Edrans, Man.

ANOTHER POULTRY RAISER

This is a part of farming operations which is sadly neglected in almost every phase of it, from the new laid egg, until the bird hatched therefrom is on the market. In starting in the poultry department of the farm, to make it a paying proposition, the birds, baby-chicks, or eggs for hatching, should be purchased from a reliable breeder who has record hens of from 175 up to 200 eggs per year, because it does not pay a person to take the time to grade up the average flock of hens to this standard of productiveness when someone else has already done so. He can start in where the other breeder has attained to and go on to better things.

The best way to start is to purchase day old chicks, and they should be bought any time after March 1, because it is from the early pullets that the most money is made, for they will lay early in the fall and during the winter when prices are high, and the cockerels, which can be marketed for broilers, will come in time for the early market and high price as well.

If the party wishes to purchase eggs to hatch, he will need to buy an incubator, as it is too late to wait until Biddy becomes broody. The incubator is easily managed, as full directions are given by the manufacturer. When the little fluffies arrive, don't be in a hurry to feed them. Nature has provided them with sufficient food to last them from 48 to 72 hours, and a greater percentage of them will live and thrive if not fed earlier than this. After they are twelve hours old small grit and charcoal should be given them to pick up, as well as buttermilk or skim milk, soured, for drink, and these kept before them all the time act as a preventative against white diarrhea, which is very prevalent among young chicks, and takes them off in large numbers very quickly. The first feed should be hard boiled egg, for the first day of feeding, then add dry bread-crumbs and coarse oatmeal or rolled oats, and always keep dry bran before them. Broken wheat can be added later on and wheat later. One of the best foods for growing chicks, yes, and for all ages, is sprouted oats. They are best when the sprouts are about one to two inches in length. The chicks should be kept growing along as fast as possible, guarding against overfeeding. Always feed good, clean feed, for the best is the cheapest and most profitable.

Now, if the pullet has been kept growing along nicely, she will be matured sufficiently to start laying at from five to five and a half months old, so that she will be paying her past due board bill and laying by a store for a rainy day. The cockerels should be hurried along, not overfeeding, so that they will weigh from two and half to three lbs. at three months old, and be turned off for broilers at thirty to thirty-five cents per lb.

As soon as the pullets begin to lay, they should be trapped, for three reasons. First, only keep for production the money-makers. Second, you can advertise for sale birds, baby-chicks or eggs for hatching, from high record stock, and in this way make more out of the cockerels for sale. And third, you only want to breed from the best of the flock.

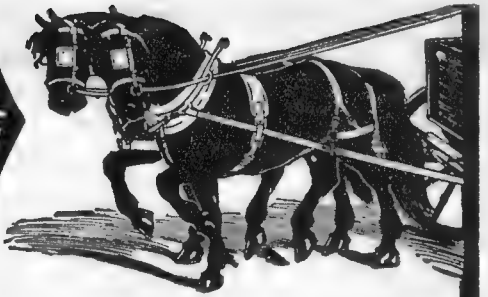
The farmer should have at least 300 laying pullets, which would mean 600 baby-chicks to be purchased, for at least half of them will be cockerels.

The initial expense would be the hardest, but it is only the matter of three months until there are some returns, which will continue and increase until the end.

The housing could be made quite cheaply by baling some straw for the laying and roosting houses, and some cheap small coops for the growing chicks. The laying houses would be walls of bales, roof of boards and roofing paper, and the gables of boards with the front of wire and cotton. These would cost about fifty cents per head, and the chicks' coops would cost about \$5.00 for fifty or ten cents per head.

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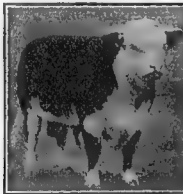
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ROWLAND NESS, Lake View Stock Farm, De Winton, Alta.

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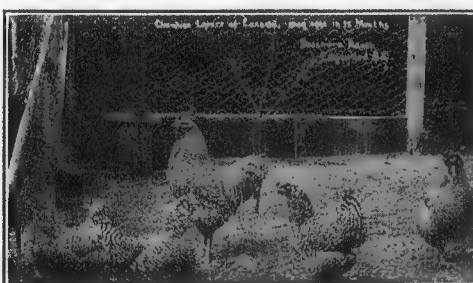
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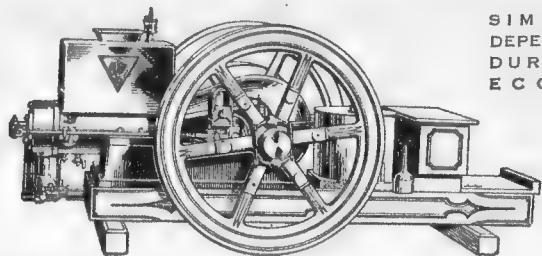
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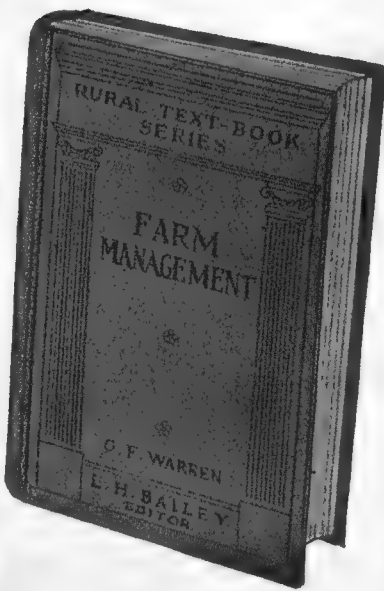
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1—Thou shalt have no other occupation.
2—Thou shalt fallow thy land every third year, being careful to plow it both early and deeply.

3—Thou shalt cultivate thy fallow and not allow weeds or any other thing that is green to grow thereon, or winds to blow thru it, for in such way the moisture which thy fallow should conserve will be wasted and thy days will be nothing but labor and sorrow.

4—Thou shalt not despise the harrow, but shalt use it even whilst thou plowest, and shalt place thy chief reliance upon it thereafter, whether in early spring, late spring, midsummer or autumn.

5—Thou shalt sow good seed early and down into the moisture, lest peradventure it cometh not up betimes. He who soweth his seed in dry soil casteth away many chances of reaping.

6—Thou shalt not overload thy dry land farm with seed, even as the merciful man doth not overload his ox or his ass. Thin seeding best withstandeth the ravages of drought and hot winds.

7—Thou shalt keep on thy dry farm such kinds and numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry as the water supply maketh possible, and thou canst grow pasture, fodder, roots and grain for. Thus shalt thou be protected against adversity, and thus shalt thou give thy children and children's children cause to call thee blessed, inasmuch as thou didst not too greatly dissipate in thy lifetime the fertility stored in thy soil thru many thousands of years.

8—Thou shalt not live unto thyself alone, but shalt join the Grain Growers' Association, the agricultural society in thy district or any like minded organization that is good. Thru these thou shalt work unceasingly for the welfare of thy district and the upbuilding of Saskatchewan agriculture.

9—Thou shalt study thy dry land farm and its problems unceasingly, and ponder on ways and means whereby its fruitfulness may be increased, keeping always in memory the fact that not alone by speeches and resolutions, but also by intelligent and timely hard work shall production be increased and the economic salvation of thy country be wrought.

10—Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's big farm. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's big four, nor his mortgage, nor his worry, nor his hurry, nor anything that is thy big neighbor's.

Remember these dry farming commandments to keep them wholly.

Mother's Hens

Continued from Page 17

partly set on, or stale, and you want to be able to guarantee your eggs as being absolutely new laid. All eggs, when they are first laid, are so delicious, it is a pity to let them degenerate all thru a little carelessness in handling. Send as many brown-shelled ones as you can; the better class of people in the large cities will pay more for a large brown egg than they will for a small hay-stained white one, and I don't blame them. Treat your merchant fair and square, and then he will depend on your eggs and place them with his very best customers without fear of any complaint from them. Next year I want to get some cardboard boxes to hold a dozen eggs each and write my name on them. Now I want you to send right away to the Publication's Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and ask them for their Bulletin No. 54. It is free and contains very valuable information about poultry. Send also a postcard to Prof. Herner, Manitoba Agricultural College, asking him for his bulletin on "Farm Poultry in Manitoba." It will tell you far more than I possibly can and just what you want to know. Read all you possibly can on the subject of poultry raising, whether you only intend keeping just a few or just a few hundred. By the way, go down the cellar and see if you can find a few turnips left. If so, put one in each hen-house every day as long as they last. There is no need even to cut them open, the chickens will attend to that. Give them a good feed of the best wheat you have around every afternoon about an hour before sunset, a small handful to each hen is generally enough, but send them to roost with their crops full. If they do not pick it quite all up before

going to bed, they will hunt it up the following day. All thru the winter I give them a hot breakfast and supper, but it is hardly necessary now it is getting warmer. You will see my hens are all White Wyandottes. I chose them after giving a lot of thought to the matter, but I wanted Black Orpingtons pretty badly. For one thing the Wyandottes look so much nicer when dressed than a black bird, then they are good layers of nice large brown eggs. They are good mothers, too, not so inclined to be flighty as Leghorns. Last of all they are the most popular breed at the present moment and you will be able to sell quite a few settings of eggs presently at fancy prices if you put an advertisement in your local paper. Last year I sold quite a few day-old chicks. There is never any trouble selling any of your poultry productions if you keep pure bred stock, but if you keep mongrels you cannot make nearly as much money out of them, and after all, I suppose that is what we are after. In the latter case your eggs will be all sizes, shapes and colors and when you want to pick your early hatched cockerels out for broilers, you will have nothing but a bunch of scrawny, long-legged fellows only fit to be made into scarecrows.

"Poultry raising in any of its branches is not hard work, very little of it is beyond an average woman's strength, neither is it monotonous by any means; but it is continuous and you should not leave your birds many hours at a stretch, especially during the hatching season. 'Live with your hens' was the advice given me once by a very experienced poultry keeper. And altho this does not necessarily mean you must go to roost with them, it does mean you must always be what is called 'pottering around' after them. I don't often bother the men-folk to help me, except for the actual killing, but if any of them come along and want to help for half an hour, I can always find them something to do.

"And now, my dear Margaret, I must close as I have over-stepped my ten minutes every day. Next week I will give you detailed directions as to how to set your broody hens and your incubator.

"Believe me, my dear children, 'YOUR LOVING MOTHER',
"Well, Will, isn't that fine?" said Margaret, as she finished reading. "I must keep mother's letter where I can read it at odd times thru the day. I do hope the letters—no, mail—will come on time next week."

WAR

The cost of war outlives its oldest pensioner. A pension expires with the pensioner, but war fixes a taint in the blood of a people. This taint works a havoc beyond that of its most persistent fighter. The man too weak for war remains at home and perpetuates his kind. The warrior, unfitted by wounds and disease to longer fight, returns home to assist the man who escaped conscription thru weakness, and these two march their disabilities down the winding ways of time.

And thus does the nation that conquers lose no less than does the one that was overcome.

In war, as in litigation, both sides lose. Only one party is victorious in war, and that is Lucifer and his allies, Woe, Want, Hate, Disease and Death.

Big bodies of armed men are the greatest violation of common sense that can be imagined. They are recruited and maintained by the forces of production in order to destroy that which labor creates and human hearts hold precious.—The Philistine.

NOTICE

Several enquiries have come to The Guide in regard to the Simpson Produce Company which went into liquidation some months ago. The Guide solicitors are acting for all those who sent in their statements to The Guide, and it is hoped that some definite announcement will be made in the course of a month. Up to the present, however, the liquidators are still at work gathering up the assets of the Simpson Produce Company and there is nothing definite to announce.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE



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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Two on the Rancho

Continued from Page 9

idea working in his brain, greeted her coldly, as if she had failed him personally.

"I was so weak," she explained, "I just couldn't get up."

He grunted.

"But I watched you from the window," she went on. "I saw you feed our dog."

"Is that a criminal act?" he shot back testily, and glowered at the beast, who lay at his feet watching him with eyes filled with adoration. "Why do you call him our dog? He probably belongs to somebody, and you are liable to get in trouble if you try to claim him."

She turned eyes suddenly tear-filled upon him.

"Oh, do you think so? Do you really think I couldn't have him? I've never had a dog!"

"So you have told me several times," he retorted cruelly, and fell into silence, biting his under lip fiercely.

The germ of an idea was full-born. He was thinking it over.

He had to admit that it was an astounding idea, but when he came to voice it he did so calmly and judiciously.

"I've decided that it will be lonely on the rancho with only those two Mexicans for company. I should probably get very morose and morbid and unhappy, and I wouldn't like to feel that way up to the end. So I've decided that I want to take—"

"The dog?" she questioned breathlessly.

"No, not the dog. I want to take you."

She studied him for a long time in a sort of dull wonder.

"Don't be conventional, he cried, 'and ask what people would say! We won't give them a chance to say anything. We'll get married before we start. Don't misunderstand me. This is an affair entirely of convenience; there is no sentiment in it, on either side. I would prefer not to have people talk, for my family's sake; for my own I don't care a cent. We are too near the edge of the world to be bothered personally about the world's laws. All this is at our backs.'"

She was running her pale-veined hands thru the dog's fur.

"How do you know that my being out there will make you happier?"

That was getting too near the path of sentiment that he so rigorously avoided; so he set her right again, clearly, cruelly.

"Neither you nor anybody else has the power to make me happy. I chose to ask you because your going seems more convenient. There isn't much else that you can do, and you have already said you would like to get out in the country and—make things grow. Well, you would probably be much happier there than here and you would help me by keeping my mind off myself, more or less. And don't say that I don't know anything about you, or what you used to be, or whether you are low-born or high-born. I am not marrying you for a wife, you understand, and so all those things could have no effect. My nurse told me that your name is Jane Robertson, and that you used to work in a hospital. The last is superfluous, but I needed to know your name to have it put on the license. Kindly be ready in the parlor at ten o'clock tomorrow morning. It has to be early, so that we can make our train. Now I'm going to take my walk!"

She looked up with a pleading smile.

"Could—could I take the dog?"

He frowned at the sudden little rush of heat that warmed his heart.

"Of course! Take a whole pack, if you wish!"

"Oh!" she breathed gratefully, pressing the cur's head against her knees. "Oh, thanks!"

He grumbled to himself all the way around the plaza.

IV

It was a very quiet ceremony the next morning, with only a doctor and one of the nurses as witnesses. Immediately afterward they crossed to Juarez and boarded the train. Miguel,



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Twine orders accepted now for any quantity, as long as the supply lasts, and subject to price being satisfactory when quoted. Those who order now will get the very lowest price at which Blue Bell will be sold this year.

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| 5 | 6 | 37 | 22 | 8-9-10-10 | 8-9-10-10 | .25 | .23 | .27 | .24 | .29 | .25 | .30 | .26 |
| 6 | 7 | 40 | 22 | 6-7-8-9-9 | 6-7-8-9-9 | .29 | .26 | .31 | .28 | .33 | .29 | .34 | .30 |
| 7 | 8 | 48 | 22 | 5-6-7-8-9-10 | 5-6-7-8-9-10 | .35 | .31 | .37 | .34 | .39 | .35 | .42 | .36 |
| 9 | 10 | 52 | 22 | 4-4-5-6-7-8-9-9 | 4-4-5-6-7-8-9-9 | .41 | .37 | .44 | .39 | .46 | .40 | .48 | .42 |
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| 6 | 7 | 42 | 16 1/2 | 7-7-8-10-10 | 7-7-8-10-10 | .23 | .21 | .24 | .22 | .26 | .23 | .28 | .24 |
| 7 | 8 | 48 | 16 1/2 | 3-3-4-5-5-6 | 3-3-4-5-5-6 | .30 | .27 | .32 | .28 | .34 | .29 | .36 | .31 |
| 8 | 9 | 54 | 16 1/2 | 3-3-4-5-5-6 | 3-3-4-5-5-6 | .28 | .25 | .30 | .26 | .32 | .27 | .34 | .29 |
| 9 | 10 | 60 | 16 1/2 | 4-5-6-7-8-9-9 | 4-5-6-7-8-9-9 | .30 | .27 | .32 | .28 | .34 | .29 | .36 | .31 |
| 10 | 11 | 66 | 16 1/2 | 3-3-4-5-6-6-6 | 3-3-4-5-6-6-6 | .32 | .29 | .34 | .30 | .36 | .31 | .38 | .33 |
| 11 | 12 | 72 | 16 1/2 | 3-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-9 | 3-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-9 | .36 | .32 | .38 | .34 | .40 | .35 | .43 | .37 |
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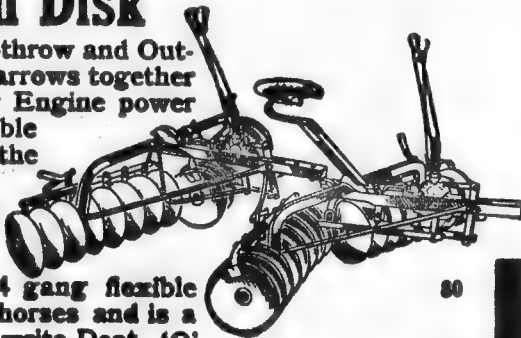
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whose sly smile at sight of the senor's companion had frozen on his lips at the words "My wife," was in charge of a much excited and very clean canine, which had been but a street pariah the day before.

Several times armed parties halted them, but Miguel's voluble explanations, and a look of comprehension into the pale faces of the two, was always satisfactory, tho Barlow fumed fiercely at every softened glance flung his way. Miguel proved a capital dragoman, pointing out what spots there were of interest in the flat, drab landscape, telling tales of the hill country, of jaguars, and of the droves of relentless javelin hogs, that never leave their prey until a kill is made.

He also told of the ceaseless warfare and brigandage that was laying waste his land—tales of violence and valor, with himself much to the forefront. At Juarez, Miguel had been an ardent insurrectionist; but as they dropped farther and farther south, over the hastily relaid rails and propped up bridges, he grew quite scornful of the ragged patriots and their war cry of "Libertad!" By the time he reached the first outpost of the federal army, he was leaning far out of the window, cheering for the government.

It was mid-afternoon when they reached Rio Vuelta, a metropolis of three thatched-roofed adobe houses set in a jungle of giant cactus and bear-grass. From some invisible place Miguel procured a hack drawn by two little gray mules, and they set off to the west, straight toward the descending sun.

Ahead loomed rolling hills, and be-

yond were the snowy peaks of the sierras, which soon blotted out the cruel, swordlike rays of the tropic sun. As it became rapidly cooler, their jaded eyes brightened, and they talked with animation of the things they saw and passed—the mourning doves in the manzanita bushes, the chaparral chickens that darted across the road, and the jack rabbits that danced ahead like fairy sprites. The dog became very much interested in these last, and it was all they could do to keep him in the hack.

The moon followed on the footsteps of the first stars, an orange ball that soon whitened to silver as it rose higher and higher thru the clear seas of the night sky. With its coming, they became subdued, and soon fell into a silence that lasted the rest of the drive. Even Miguel seemed depressed; and when the low, white building loomed up ahead, his introduction was but a muttered—

"La hacienda!"

Then they rattled down the slope of a deep arroyo, and splashed into a shallow ford, where the mules halted and drank noisily. Here, in the deep blotch of shadow, and under the weight of the night's silence, it was uncanny. They leaned close together, as if from a simultaneous presentiment.

From the rocks above them rose a thin, eery wail, an almost childlike whimper. The dog growled, and the little mules, after one moment of strained listening, dashed forward and swept them up the hill to the gate of the hacienda.

There blazed a welcome light, and

the fat, genial face of Anna, Miguel's wife, smiled a welcome. The grip of terror that held them relaxed into sheepish laughs.

"What was it, Miguel?" asked Barlow.

The Mexican shrugged his shoulders. "Dat jaguar. He beeg tief; steal pig, calf, horse—sometimes, when he hungry, man. I am no scared!"

In his room across the patio Barlow heard his bride and Anna talking together—low, inaudible, feminine murmurs. Somehow the sound was very soothing, and he was asleep before he had time to review the happenings of the momentous day.

V

It was very late when they met under the bean-vines in the patio the next morning, and were joyously welcomed by a furry whirlwind of happiness.

"Oh, senor, senora!" cried Miguel, appearing with the fresh goats' milk and rolls. "Dat dog! He have chased de jack-rab' until I tink he die. He much like de rancho, si?"

"I know he likes it," whispered Jane, with a dim glow in her eyes that made Barlow inwardly uneasy. "I wish he was a little dog—just a little puppy-dog. It would be sweet to see him grow!"

"Which reminds me that you want a garden," replied her husband. "I'll go and consult with Miguel"; and he fled ingloriously from the dim glow in the eyes of a mere woman.

His request humbled the omniscient, accommodating Mexican to despair.

"A garden, senor? There never have been a garden here. Eet is too hot, too much sun, and there is too small rain. Look, not even grass, senor."

Barlow's eyes followed the brown finger pointing to the bare, baked slope rolling higher and higher behind them, like the crest of a wave. Against the drab background there was no green except the green of the cactus, which waters itself, so Mexicans say.

As Barlow looked, his face darkened. It was impossible that they should have to be disappointed in their wish for a garden. He had promised it her; and tho he considered the request more or less silly, he believed in keeping his promises. For a long time he was silent, gazing at the steely frame of the morning heat about the distant shimmering peaks of snow.

"No water!" he pondered, and then turned and pointed down into the arroyo. "But there is running water there. Where did it come from?"

Miguel was hazy. He shrugged his shoulders; spread out his hands toward the whole sierras, and rolled a cigarette complacently. It did not matter, yes? No one bothered to find out where water came from, so long as it was there. It was cold water; it came from the melting snows. That was as far as his knowledge went; but even that small bit gave his master an idea.

"Hitch up the hack," commanded Barlow.

All morning the horses toiled over the hills above the hacienda, while Barlow, squinting in the blazing glare, searched every slope, every ravine, oblivious to the passing time. In his heart was the joy of the worker.

Finally, when hope had begun to pale, they drove up a rising trail to a flat plateau, a rampart of the high sierra; and lo, there gamboled and sang a sturdy stream of limpid water, which ran along the centre of the plateau and then plunged off down a steep slope that fell away toward the south.

"Our garden, Miguel!" he cried.

Getting down, he paced here and there, like a hound on a scent, testing the stream's depth and strength of flow, and finally judging with an expert's eye the levels to the hacienda shimmering in the heat below them. When he looked up, it was with a radiant face.

"In a month, Miguel, that water will flow into the back yard of the hacienda!"

Miguel had shrugged his shoulders in pagan doubt, but Barlow's prediction came true. Aggrandized by his self-importance, the Mexican had scoured the country and gathered a small army of half-starved peons, whom he ruled with a sway imperial. There was really little to be done, for nature proved exceptionally kind, and it was only necessary to divert the stream for some hundred yards into a dry ravine that led almost directly to the hacienda.

It was a happy, busy, glorious month for Gordon and Jane, not to mention the dog. When they weren't out watching and directing the workers, Barlow was busy with his scale of levels, computing water-heads, and drawing intricate drainage maps, while his wife pored for hours over alluring seed catalogues.

Then came the wonderful day when the water was diverted into its new channel. As if trained, it swept down into the garden laterals and over the slope below, to join the other stream in the bottom of the arroyo. It splashed gaily into the bathtub that had been sent from El Paso, and gushed forth from a faucet in the kitchen, much to the amazement of Anna, who crossed herself devoutly at this evidence of the Lord's power and goodness.

Before the laborers left, they were invited to bring in their families, and a dance was held on the cleared floor of the barn. There were laughter and song and the syncopated melody of mandolins late into the night.

Jane, her eyes shining and her cheeks flushed, looked on from the patio in a very ecstasy.

"Isn't it beautiful!" she whispered half aloud. "All of it! This is heaven."

He laughed shortly, his sick soul still unable to brook enthusiasm.

"If this isn't heaven, we'll know what is, soon enough!"

Then they were silent, for a cloud

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had drifted across the face of the moon.

VI
 If there was a cloud over their hearts, it soon lifted before the enthralling task of laying out the garden and planting the seeds. Side by side they worked, refusing to let any hands but theirs do the planting. Jane murmured over every little seed, a soft little croon in her voice, while Barlow's efforts were largely devoted to restraining the dog, who seemed to regard it all as a mammoth burying of bones, and was naturally inquisitive.

When Christmas came, the garden was in full bearing. It was a new Christmas to them—a bright, warm, day, clear as a jewel, and alluring as a gipsy with a rose in her mouth. Miguel had climbed fifteen miles into the mountains for a ragged little pine, which they bedecked for the children nearest the hacienda; and there was a special limb for the dog.

When the happy children had gone, and the Maker's glowing pencil had dotted in the star-periods, they sang all the old carols they could think of; and when the last was finished they fell silent. It had been a pleasant day, but somehow memories are always the sweetest.

When she turned to him, her lashes were wet.

"I'm such a fool; but the old songs always make me sad," she said. "Why, I don't know, for I have nothing to regret. I am far happier now than I've ever been in my life."

Then he, too, came out of the past with a shrug, for he was honest enough to admit to himself that the day had brought him much.

"It isn't half bad here, is it? I never thought I could stand living away from where things were being done. But I suppose it is because I realize now that it doesn't make any difference."

His bitterness had to crop out, but he was immediately ashamed of it, and glanced at her contritely. She was smiling at him, but it wasn't the smile which made him stare. There was about her something intangible, subtle, disturbingly sphinxlike. It hinted a secret that he could not guess. He was still pondering it when he fell to sleep that night.

He was fated to be troubled by it many times thereafter. When the reaction came from his interest in the maps that he was making of the whole district, with a view to irrigation, and the bitter realization of the hopelessness of all his efforts welled up in him, he would start up with a groan and pace the floor, biting his lip, after his habit.

"Just think of all I could do, could do; just think! Look at all that land! It could be bought for a song and developed into one of the greatest irrigated projects in the Southwest. The supply of water is inexhaustible!"

He would glare at her as if she were to blame for it all, only to find the strange smile on her lips, the almost mocking smile which he was too proud to ask her to explain. Angrily he would go off on long climbs, until the exertion stifled the heat within him.

She, too, found much to occupy her while he was thus finding respite from himself. Flowers followed flowers the whole winter thru in that wonder country, and her interest in the tiny growing things never seemed to abate.

Very capable she looked, striding here and there in her short skirts. Her sleeves were rolled high on her well-browned arms, and about her hips was the holster carrying the little pistol which he had given her, and with which constant practise had made her surprisingly proficient. They were very busy, those two, and very happy, for he, at least, had forgotten the days.

Winter melted into spring—a change almost unrecognizable, and only marked by the red and yellow glories of the cactus and the northward passage of the birds. First came the geese, plaintive, disembodied cries high in the night, stirring Barlow strangely with vague desires of unrest. Yet it was not the wander-call; he did not want to leave the rancho, for it had become too much a part of him, of all the dreams that he had planned. He found himself watching Jane; and when he caught

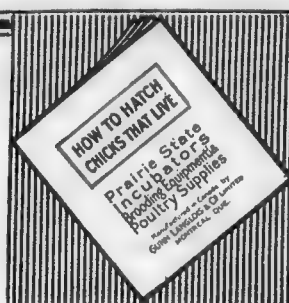
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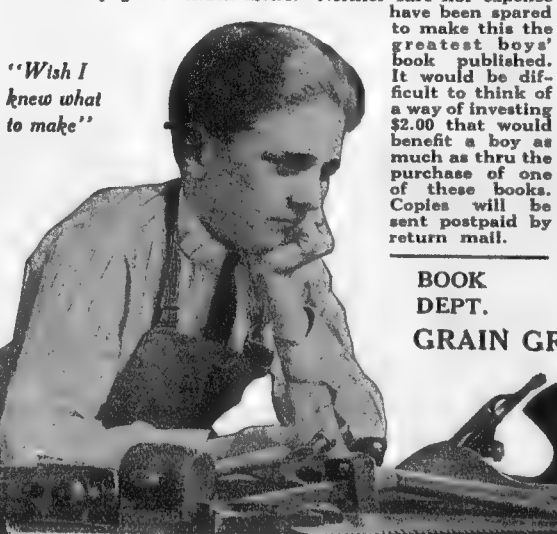
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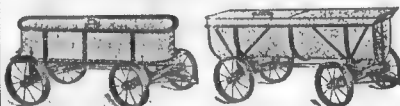
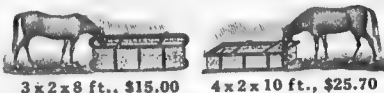
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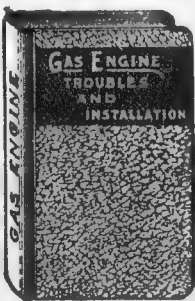
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BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

the glow in her eyes, as she tended her little growing things, the unrest was stronger in him than ever.

Ducks followed the geese, black lines swerving thru the mists of dawn like the ghostly arms of witches caught by the day. The sand-hill cranes, huge and harsh-voiced, were followed by the plovers, the bullbats and the killdeer. Everywhere there was a feeling of movement, of change. Barlow had sudden moments of action and sudden moments of lassitude; not the old bodily weariness, but a warm, lethargic deliciousness.

He lay awake at nights in a half-dreamy stupor; but when he would hear Jane stir in her room across the patio, he would lift himself on his elbow and listen breathlessly, conscious of the quickened pulse-beat. The undercurrent of bitterness in his heart rarely welled up any more. He had forgotten the passage of the days!

One evening, just when April was coyly fading into May, Miguel appeared before his employer, so evasive and general in his remarks that Barlow knew a request was forthcoming.

"Well, what is it?" he demanded.

The Mexican, thus abruptly halted in his natural mode of procedure, explained with some embarrassment.

"There is fiesta at Alfores, señor, tomorrow. Very holy day for the good Saint Miguel, for whom I am named. Anna and I would like to go for two, three days."

"Anna? But what on earth would we eat if Anna goes away?"

"I can cook," Jane broke in quickly. "We all had to learn to cook at the hospital. Please let them go, Gordon. I—I'd just love to cook for you—for a while!"

He surprised the glow in her eyes, and turned his face away quickly. Almost—almost he had read the meaning of it. It seemed to dangle just before his eyes, visible, but too close to make out its nature.

"Go ahead, Miguel," he said gruffly. "Go ahead and stay as long as you like."

Lunch proved her culinary prowess to be no empty boast. The omelet was as light and creamy as a cloud, and the biscuits even more airy, if possible. At his admiring compliments she flushed delightedly, flushed and looked at him, and again his gaze shifted. The secret was close, but still too close!

That afternoon, as he sat over his maps, and Jane was as industrious as usual in the garden, he began to see, only dimly at first, for it was so stupendous that he could not readily believe. He had watched her for some time, and as he watched the truth began to rise before him. Up and down the beds she moved, bending lovingly over the plants. Her movements were supple, graceful, and assured. The contour of her body, as she bent, was round and womanly. With a shock he realized that the harsh angles had gone, and with them the old, stiff movements of her weakness. Even from where he was, he could see the clear, healthy brown of her cheeks, and the full column of her throat, which had once been so thin and knotty.

The discovery was really too big for instant realization, and he sought the key thru his old method of action. With his head bent in thought, he strolled down the slope to the clear stream in the bottom of the arroyo. Here he found a boulder beside the water, and sat down, for his knees had suddenly become weak and trembling.

She loved to see things grow, she had said—little things! He had scoffed openly, had inwardly boiled at such sentiment; but now for the first time he came to realize. It was her nature. She was a woman; and he was a man, and her husband.

Then there came to mind the healthy brown of her cheeks and the rounded curves of her body. The old unrest that stirred him when he heard her toss in the night, in her room across the patio, gripped him like a vise.

And then all thoughts fled before a swift rush of fear, for the regular movement shadowed in the water, which he had been watching unseeing for some moments, thinking it but the waving of a weed in the wind on the cliff above, resolved itself into its true reality. It was the tail of a jaguar; out-

lined against the sky as it crouched there above him.

Slowly his eyes lifted and looked into the green eyes of the beast. Even in the stress of the moment he noticed the animal's thin ribs, and in its eyes he seemed to read an almost insane desire. He remembered Miguel's words:

"Sometimes, when he hungry, man."

The great cat was crouched as if about to leap; but suddenly the green eyes shifted to the trail above. Barlow's own gaze, freed from their almost hypnotic power, fell to the water again. There in the perfect mirror was another figure, slender but rounded, standing above and behind him, in her outstretched hand the little pistol he had given her.

Even as he looked, the report rang out. The jaguar wailed aloud in sudden hurt and anger, leaped and clawed the earth, then leaped again and was gone, a long, low streak of yellow, hardly distinguishable against the drab hill-side.

Barlow turned back to his wife. Grasping hands, they rushed without a word to the hilltop and the gate of the hacienda.

His escape from the jaguar was belittled at this moment by a new realization that had come upon him. His eyes were wide with wonder.

"Jane," he stammered, "do you realize that we ran up that hill—ran! When we first came here, it was all that we could do to walk up it."

She smiled the cryptic smile that had so disconcerted him.

"Silly, don't you know that the six months were over long ago, and that neither of us has coughed since Easter?"

His jaw dropped, and then the fierce, mad joy that burned thru his veins brought the secret clear before him.

"Of course, of course! You're brown, you're round, you're healthy!"

His arm went about her waist, as if to prove it. He saw the glow in her eyes, and he knew what that was now, too—what it held for him and for the little things that grow.

"Jane," he babbled, "I'm going to kiss you!"

And he did.

INFORMATION FOR WRITERS

A great many short stories and articles on topics covering a wide range have been sent in to The Guide for publication by men and women all over the prairie provinces. There are two magazines published strictly for the instruction and information of those who want to write for publication. These two magazines are the following:—"The Writer Magazine," 32 Union Square East, New York, subscription price \$2 per year; "The Editor Magazine," Ridgewood, New Jersey, subscription price \$1.50 per year. Either of these magazines would be very helpful to those who wish to write for publication. They give definite information on how to write short stories, how to write special articles and how to write poetry. They tell also what the leading magazines of the world want for publication and what they will pay for it. Endless other useful information for literary workers is contained in these magazines. Any person wanting to subscribe to either of them should write direct as The Guide has no connection with either of them, but merely publishes their address in response to several enquiries.

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Later, these same soldiers were allowed a glass of beer apiece one evening and another glass the following morning, and the average number of hits that afternoon was three. To check up this result, which seemed out of reason, another test without beer was made some days later, when these same soldiers averaged twenty-six hits.

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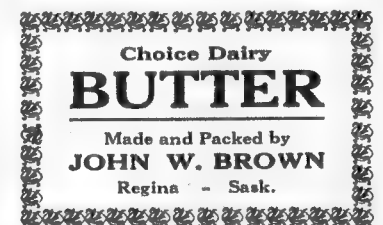
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The Country Cook

Several years ago a friend advised me to make a "Home-made Cook Book," and I know of no one thing in my kitchen that has proved more useful than that same cook book. Try one and see.

The "Home-made Cook Book" need not necessarily be an expensive affair. A five-cent scribbler will fill the bill, and one of the "shiny backed" note books that can be purchased for ten or fifteen cents is just the thing. Reserve two pages at the front for index, number the rest and divide in groups: Bread, biscuits, muffins, etc., may go under one heading; puddings and pies under another, each of the following will necessarily go under a separate heading: Cakes, icing, meats, eggs, vegetables, salads, left-overs, pickles, preserves, ices, candy and it is well to leave one division for household hints. Of course, some of these headings will take up more room than others; in my experience cakes and puddings took more space than the others. Never enter a recipe until you have tested it thoroughly. Keep on trying new ones and if they are worth it put them in and in a short time you will find your book invaluable because you know that every recipe is reliable. Clip good recipes when you can and pin them in their place. After you have tested them, paste them onto the page.

Sour Milk Doughnuts

It is simply amazing how little use is made of sour milk and buttermilk in cooking. The use of these not only simplifies cooking, but makes many things lighter and more easily digested. Doughnuts that are made with sour milk or buttermilk and very little butter are always light and do not soak fat. The following recipe is a good one:

One heaping teaspoonful butter, one cup sugar, two eggs, one cup of sour milk or buttermilk, one small teaspoonful of soda, half teaspoonful salt, quarter teaspoonful cinnamon, a very little grated nutmeg.

Cream the butter and sugar. Add the eggs (well beaten), the sour milk and the soda dissolved in a little hot water. Lastly the flour with the cinnamon, salt and nutmeg sifted with it. Do not mix these too stiff. If the recipe is to be doubled, three eggs will be found sufficient.

Cheap Sponge Cake

At this time of year when butter is scarce and such a prohibitive price, a recipe that calls for little or no butter is always welcome. The following cake does not cost more than eight cents and is really very good, particularly if eaten fresh:

Two eggs, one cup sugar, one cup flour, two level teaspoonfuls baking powder, quarter teaspoonful salt, half teaspoonful lemon extract, half cup boiling water.

Beat the eggs very light, add the sugar, beating until the mixture is again light. Stir in one cup of flour with which sift the baking powder and salt, and last of all add the extract and boiling water. Stir very little, just enough to have the batter smooth. Bake in a moderate oven for thirty-five or forty minutes. If the oven is too hot the cake will be tough and will not rise as it should.

There is a "potato flour" on the market now that makes a most delicious sponge cake. It comes in ten cent packages and one package will make four cakes. The directions are given on the package.

To Cook Eggs

Eggs, meat and milk are rich in albumen and protein and require special care in cooking, they must have a moderate even heat. Cook a custard, an omelet or an angel cake at a high heat and you will have a watery custard, a tough omelet and a fallen cake. In an egg that has boiled rapidly for, say three minutes, the white next the shell will be hard and indigestible, while the yolk will be merely warmed thru. In contrast to this put an egg in a saucepan containing a pint of boiling water, take the saucepan from the stove and allow the eggs to remain in the hot water for from six to ten minutes and the white will be nicely jellied and very easily digested. This is an excellent

way to cook eggs for babies or invalids. Eggs kept in a cold room will need to stay in the water longer than eggs kept in a warm place. If a number of eggs are to be boiled, pour the water off at "half time" and cover again with boiling water.

A Light Omelet

A nice light omelet makes an appetizing and nutritious supper dish. The following is a good recipe:

Four eggs, four tablespoonfuls of milk or cream, a little pepper and salt.

Beat the yolks of the eggs very light and add the milk or cream and the pepper and salt. Beat the egg whites very light and fold the two together. Put in a greased omelet pan and set on the back of the range until set on the bottom, then put in a rather slow oven and cook until the whole is creamy. Try the centre with a knife. If the mixture is all set the omelet is done.

Eggs in Potato Nests

Baked eggs in potato nests is a very palatable dish and a nice change from the usual boiled and poached eggs.

Line a baking dish with cold potato, preferably put thru a ricer. If a ricer is not available, mash the potatoes well and moisten with milk and butter. Have the potatoes at least one inch thick in the baking dish. With a spoon make nests in the potato for the eggs. Drop the eggs carefully into these nests, so that the yolk will not be broken. Sprinkle a few seasoned bread crumbs over the eggs and bake in moderate oven until the eggs are set, ten minutes or so.

Potatoes on the Half Shell

Baked potatoes are not only very delicious, but much more wholesome than potatoes cooked in any other way. This is a fine way to use up cold baked potatoes and is a good accompaniment to cold meat, and, with a little minced meat added, is a good supper or luncheon dish in itself.

Cut the potatoes in half lengthwise, scoop out the centres, mash well, season with pepper, salt and butter and beat until nice and creamy. Put in the shell again and brown in the oven. Baked potatoes make better flavored hash than boiled ones.

Coffee Cream

Coffee cream is an excellent dessert after a hearty meat course. Take two cups of coffee of the same strength as for drinking, sweeten to taste and add two level teaspoonfuls granulated gelatine, which has been soaked in cold water. Pour the hot coffee over this and stir until the gelatine is dissolved, set aside to cool. When the jelly thickens slightly, beat it well and add one cup of whipped cream. Pour into mould and let harden.

How to Soften Water

People who are fortunate enough to have plenty of soft water need not read this. But in this Western country where the water is so often hard, the problem of softening it so that it will be fit for washing is a big one. The chemicals most used for this purpose are sal soda, powdered lye, lye from wood ashes, lime, borax and ammonia. Borax and ammonia are less harmful to wools, silks and prints than the others.

To soften water with sal soda, use one level tablespoonful of washing soda to each gallon of water. Dissolve the soda in hot water in a bowl before adding to the water in the boiler. Let the water boil and skim and strain before using.

To soften water with powdered lye, use one-half a tablespoonful of lye to four quarts of water and prepare as for sal soda.

To soften water with lye from wood ashes, to each quart of sifted wood ashes (hardwood) add one quart of water and boil a few minutes, adding more water if too dry. Remove from the fire, add three quarts of cold water, let settle and strain. Use enough to make the water suds and cleanse the same as with sal soda.

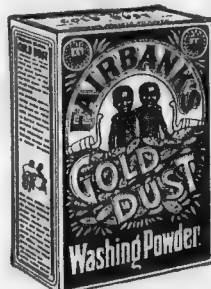
To soften water with borax use 1 tablespoonful of borax to each gallon of water. Then proceed as with sal soda.

GOLD DUST

MADE IN CANADA

*You have used it many years,
but do you know all its uses?*

Millions of women use Gold Dust daily in washing dishes, scrubbing floors and woodwork, and washing windows—but they do not realize the many ways in which Gold Dust can be used.



"Let the
GOLD DUST TWINS
do your work"

Give Gold Dust your full confidence. It actually works for you.

It meets every cleaning and brightening need in the house.

Use Gold Dust not only for washing dishes, but for washing bathtubs and bathroom fixtures, cleaning and brightening metal work, pots, pans and kettles, for scrubbing floors, washing woodwork, cleaning and freshening linoleum and oilcloth, and for all the hundreds of uses for which it is so particularly supreme.

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It gives handsomer, more gratifying results at 25% to 50% less cost than either wall-paper or paint. Any person can apply it perfectly by following the simple directions and get artistic results every time.

Alabastine can be easily removed or you can put on a second coat, a third and fourth coat without washing off, if you prefer.

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Free We design skilful plans of interior decoration without charge to Alabastine users, and furnish dainty, exclusive stencil patterns, free. Write postcard requesting illustrated booklet "Modern Wall Decoration"—sent free.

The Alabastine Co., Limited
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Hardy Alfalfa Seed

Grimm and Baltic Alfalfa Seed grown in Alberta. The hardiest seed known. Practically no danger of winter killing with this seed. Grown in the driest portion of Alberta and is very drought resistant. Write for our Alfalfa Book and prices and samples.

Southern Alberta Land Co. Ltd.

SUFFIELD, Alta. W. A. MCGREGOR, Supt. of Farms

Tried and tested recipes will be welcome for this column. Recipes will be published, on request, for any dish. Address all correspondence "The Country Cook, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg."

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that is fire, lightning, rust and storm proof—write us. We'll give you some hard facts that ought to turn you against wood and convert you to metal. Give us a chance—write us.

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MANUFACTURERS
TORONTO and WINNIPEG

A Splendid War Atlas

The Guide has had a great many requests for a complete and reliable atlas of the present war showing maps of all the countries interested and the scene of the various battles, by which any person reading news of the war may be able to follow the movements of the armies intelligently. The best atlas yet published is "Nelson's Atlas of the War." Many of the atlases published early in the war were incomplete, but this one gives everything. It contains 41 maps, showing in detail every part of the warring countries and the war zone of Europe. It shows also the area of the different countries of Europe, the population and the military and naval strength of the chief powers. It gives a view of Leige and its famous forts, the Kiel Canal, where the German navy is still in seclusion, a map of the famous battlefields of Belgium, and also of the Franco-German war of 1870; the naval positions in the North Sea, the Mediterranean and the Far East are also depicted by maps, and excellent photographs are given of the exterior and interior of Britain's greatest war ship. Other illustrations show the British naval uniforms, the work of provisioning a large war ship, the national flags, torpedoes, submarines, aeroplanes and airships. The book contains 88 pages, 7 1/2 by 9 1/4 inches in size, and is well bound in board covers. Mailed postpaid to any address for..... **35c**

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and make \$2,000 a year extra on a small investment. Every farm or ranch needs running water. Bore through any kind of soil, 100 ft. in 10 hours, and drills through rock. Operated by same team that hauls it, or with gasoline engine if preferred. Simplest and fastest well-making outfit on the market. Requires no mechanic or previous experience. One man and one team operate it. Sold on easy terms. Write for catalog showing different styles and giving full information.

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P.O. Drawer No. 481 • • • CALGARY, ALBERTA

You're Going To Raise Grain,—Not Gophers

We know your good sense won't let gophers "sponge on you" another year. You know how to kill gophers and how necessary their destruction is. You know they steal your profits, rob you of luxuries and spoil your land. Do you know that just before spring planting is the most effective time to kill them? They're hungry then, waiting to steal your seed and feed on the tender shoots. That's the time to protect your profits. Get ready now!

KILL-EM-QUICK

It Kills Gophers. It's the only way, you can't trap or shoot enough to make any impression on the increase. But Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison will clean them out in a day. Its odor attracts them. The sweet taste suits them. The tiniest particle eaten kills instantly. It's the one absolutely sure way to destroy gophers, prairie dogs, squirrels, mice, etc.

Kill-Em-Quick is the most economical to use. It's the safest. There's no danger in preparing,—simply soak the grain over night, drain in the morning, pour the box of Kill-Em-Quick Powder in, and stir thoroughly. Then drop a few kernels of grain into their holes. Next day every gopher in your field will be dead. Or, if you want to collect a bounty drop the grain four or five feet from the holes. No gopher will ever travel four feet after eating Kill-Em-Quick.

We unreservedly guarantee that Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick is not only the cheapest gopher poison you or any other man can use, but the most effective you can use at any price. Kill-Em-Quick comes in three sizes: 50c, 75c and \$1.25; enough for 40 acres, 80 and 160 acres; enough to kill 1,000, 2,000 and 4,000 gophers. Backed by a cash guarantee. Full satisfaction or money back. Get it from your druggist. If he can't supply you, we send prepaid on receipt of the price. Send for FREE gopher book.

MICKELSON-SHAPIRO CO., Dept. B Winnipeg, Can.

Young Canada Club

By DIXON PATTON

LAST CALL FOR STORIES

And that means also the last chance to win a prize of a rollicking good story book in return for the very little task of writing a letter telling me the following things:

What you would like to do for a living when you grow up.

Where you would like to live.

What sort of house you would like to live in.

Who you would like to have living with you in that house.

What you would do in your spare time to amuse yourself.

For the three best and chattiest letters telling me these things I will give, as I said above, three breezy story books written by famous authors.

All contributors must be under seventeen years of age and must be careful to observe the following rules:

The correct age of the writer must be given with each letter.

It must be written in pen and ink and on only one side of the paper.

It must be addressed to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

It must be mailed to reach me not later than April 10.

DIXIE PATTON.

A STRAY PIGGY

Last summer we stayed out on the script, which is eighteen miles from our homestead. We had a little pig along with us which belonged to me. He used to run with the cattle. One day, my father and mother went to town and my two sisters and I stayed at home. They said, when they left, that we could go on a visit to our nearest neighbors. While we were down there our cattle came down to drink in the slough near by. We saw a little pig along with them, but we thought it was one of our neighbor's pigs that had jumped out. The little pig came up to the house, so they put him in the pen with their pigs.

When we got home my pig was gone, so we thought probably it was my pig that they put in their pen. So my sister went and looked for him next day on horseback. Sure enough it was he, and she brought him home in a sack. When she got the pig home I put him in a pen and he didn't get out any more as long as we stayed on the script.

WILLIE ENGLE. Tompkins, Sask., age 11 years.

A VISIT TO AUSTRALIA

My brother and I went to visit our uncle in Australia last Christmas. When we got there we did not find the same kind of houses that are in Canada.

On Christmas day I went with my uncle and his family to a small island in the Murray river to have our Christmas dinner. When they served the food I was surprised. Instead of getting roast turkey and pudding, I got bananas, pineapples, oranges, sugarcane and rice.

When we got almost thru our dinner a rattle-snake came out of the grass and was about to sting my uncle, when he took it by the tail and whirled it around in the air and killed it.

After Christmas was over we returned to our home in Canada and were given a hearty welcome from our parents and their friends when we reached land.

ALMA HOLLAND. Mapledale, Sask.

THE WOLF AND MY UNCLE

I once had an old uncle who was a policeman in Telemarken in Norge. He was a very brave man and a hunter, but had had very much trouble in his life.

One winter he and my cousin went out on the skis to one of their friends many miles away. But when they got half way on the road a sad thing happened for uncle. He fell and hurt himself so badly that he had to stop there till my cousin came back with a sled to take him home. When she got a sled to drive him home on she had to hurry back to her father. There he lay under a tree and waited for her to come. He could not move around much.

When my cousin came near, she saw a black spot there. It was a big wolf that had been running around there while she had been away. Then the big wolf ran to him and opened his mouth and was going to eat him up.

Then her father said, "He will kill us."

She replied, "No, father, he will not!" and took the gun from my uncle's hands. Then she killed the wolf.

My cousin was only a little girl when that happened. She was a very brave little girl.

ELLEN EKBERG. Stockholm, Sask., age 13.

VISITING AUSTRALIA

The country I like to hear and read about is Australia. If I were going to Australia I would get on the train at Kelso and go to Vancouver. From there I would get on a ship and go to Sydney.

I would go and see the Fish River Caves, then I would go and see the big gum trees and hunt kangaroo. After that I would go north to Queensland and see the black fellows throw their boomerangs and spears. Then I would see the parrots and laughing jackasses and the duck bill, that has a body like an animal and a beak like a bird and which lays eggs. From Queensland I would go to West Australia and see the sheep farms and the deserts.

HAROLD RANDALL.

Age 13.

A FOUND CHILD

Once upon a time, in the Rocky Mountain States, there lived some miners who were very rough and lived by themselves in a tent ten miles from a town.

One nice winter afternoon they went to the town for some food and on their way they heard cries that seemed to come from a child ahead of them, so they hurried on to the place and when they got there they saw a woman lying dead in the snow and by her side a child was weeping.

They took the mother and the child to see if someone would take care of the child.

They got to town and had the body of the woman taken care of by some people, but no one would take the child, so they took it home and when they got there they asked it what its name was, but it would not talk.

After some time they named it Nancy and the child grew to be a great treasure to the men.

One of the men took the child and moved to Canada and when they got there they got a little cottage and lived happy in the home ever after.

EVA PYSTROM. Dundurn, Sask., age 10.

FERN AND ELLA

Once upon a time there lived a happy little girl whose name was Ella. Her father and mother loved her dearly and were very kind and good to her. She was six years old and was going to school. Ella liked her teacher and her teacher liked Ella.

One hot July day, Ella was sitting in an arm-chair fast asleep when she heard her mother calling her, so she got up and went to her and said, "What do you want, mother?" Then she told her there was a little girl in the front room come to play with her. She went in and there was a little girl, about six or seven years old. Ella was a tall, slender little girl, but the other little girl was short and fat. She had long golden curls, red cheeks and pretty big blue eyes, and she wore a blue cotton gown. Her name was Fern. She had come to stay a week with Ella and they had a very good time.

One nice August day Fern and Ella went to a little brook which ran thru the field. They picked strawberries and waded in the water and found flowers to take home and had a very good time. Fern was very happy and wished to stay there all the time, so her mother and father came and lived near Ella's home, and the two little girls were so very happy that they did not ever want to part.

But a sad thing happened. Ella's mother became ill and died, so Fern's mother took Ella to live with her, and after a while Fern's father died. So Fern and Ella were never so happy afterwards, but were very fond of each other, which helped to make life worth living.

HARRIETT PORTER. Gadsby, Alta., age 11.

Farm Women's Clubs

A MANITOBA SOCIETY

The ladies of Oakville and district met and organized an auxiliary to the Grain Growers in February. Those interested in the movement were greatly encouraged at this meeting, as there were more names handed in for membership than was expected. In March a meeting was held in the Grain Growers' hall, at which eight more ladies became members. Everyone seemed to enjoy the meeting, especially the social part, as lunch will be served at each meeting, so all will become better acquainted. A program has been mapped out for the year, as given below.

Our meetings are held the second Tuesday of each month. February 26, the auxiliary gave a concert in the Methodist church, in aid of some of those in need in the West. The proceeds were \$23.00.

MRS. DOUGALL MORRISON.
Program

March—Paper: The character building home, Mrs. Dugall Morrison. Discussion on topic. Address by the president, Mrs. J. S. Wood, explaining the aims and ideas of our auxiliary.

April—Paper: How to conduct a meeting, carrying motions, amendments and all other business thru in proper form. Mrs. H. Robinson. Question drawer.

May—Paper: First aid to the injured, Dr. Alford. Recitation, Miss Annie Alexander.

June—Paper: Waste in the kitchen, Mrs. Donald Morrison. Question drawer. Paper: Tempting desserts, Mrs. W. Anderson.

July—Paper: More simple cooking and better serving, Mrs. G. Wells. Discussion. Paper: Tempting salads, Miss C. Christie.

August—Paper: Pickling and Preserving, Mrs. Blight. Recitation, Mrs. H. Robinson.

September—Paper: Systematized House-keeping, Mrs. J. S. Wood. Discussion. Paper: Care of bulbs, Miss Davidson.

October—Paper: Sewing demonstration. Question drawer and exchange of patterns, Mrs. F. Metcalf. Solo, Mrs. C. Burnell.

November—Paper: Christmas plum pudding and preparation of Christmas turkey, Mrs. Puddifant. Paper: Christmas ideas, Miss Wood.

December—Paper: Influence of environment. Table setting, Mrs. Burnett.

January—Paper: Different ways of cooking and using meat, potatoes and other vegetables, Mrs. Hawker. Paper: Furnishing a home for comfort, Mrs. C. Burnell.

Two weeks later an at home to husbands and families of all lady members.

February—Paper: Bread and butter making, Miss Alice Craig. Open discussion on how to make the home attractive to keep the young people there.

PRAIRIE ROSE HOMEMAKERS

The Prairie Rose Homemakers' Club met at the home of Mrs. Wm. Fahey on Thursday, March 4. The roll was called, each responding with a patriotic verse. The program for the remainder of the year was made out, each member suggesting a topic as follows: March: Gardening; April: Care of young chickens; May: Butter-making; June: Canning of vegetables; July: Recipes for hot weather cooking and hints on cooking for threshers; August: Preserving and pickling; September: House furnishings; October: Amusements for the children; November: Annual business meeting.

The club decided to piece a quilt to be given to some needy person, each member to bring print and patterns to the next meeting. An invitation was accepted from Mrs. C. D. Richmond to meet at her home on March 25.

A button-hole contest was then held, the prize, a pair of button-hole scissors, being won by Mrs. Else.

The meeting then adjourned, after which a dainty lunch was served by our hostess, Mrs. Fahey.

MRS. W. C. R., Club Reporter.

PANGMAN HOLDS JOINT MEETING

Dear Miss Stocking:—A joint meeting of the Pangman G. G. A. and W. G. G. A. was held in the school on Saturday, February 13. A good crowd turned out to hear the reports of the two delegates

(one from each section of the local) to the convention at Regina. Great interest was shown by all present.

Until now the women have held their meetings at the same time as the men. It was felt by some that they would like to be present at the men's meetings sometimes, so the women have changed their day to Thursday, instead of Saturday, as heretofore, the meetings to be held at the homes of the members.

On February 25, the W. G. G. A. met at Mrs. Clews'. All present joined in singing "Tipperary," after which business began. It was decided that we should get up a play before the work on the land commenced, so a committee was chosen to decide what to have.

The program for the future meetings until April was drawn up, the subjects being in connection with school work.

After singing the National Anthem, tea was served and a very pleasant afternoon was brought to a close.

K. CLEWS, Secretary.

SURBITON NEEDLES FLY

Since the last meeting reported, the membership of the Surbiton W. G. G. A. has increased to twenty-one.

As a result of three well attended sewing meetings held at intervals during the winter, sixty-five garments are now ready to be forwarded to drought stricken districts.

At the regular meeting held on March 5, votes of thanks were unanimously tendered to our Vice-President, Mrs. Abrook for her kindness in holding the sewing meetings at her home, and to Miss May Hagerman who worked so untiringly and skilfully, planning and cutting the garments.

As we were unable to send a delegate to the convention, we listened with great interest to a verbatim report of Miss Cora Hind's able address, read by Mrs. W. Hopkins, and we hope to read similar reports of the other speeches made at our next meeting, to be held in Surbiton school, on March 17.

GRACE HALL, Sec.

Other Associations might find it most helpful to their work, if addresses given at the recent convention were read at their meetings. E. N. S.

RAISING MONEY FOR POOR

Our delegate came back from Regina convention and gave us a very good report of different topics, which we all enjoyed. We also had a concert and dance on February 17, which turned out a great success and raised the sum of \$23.50, the ladies taking baskets.

We had a meeting on the 19th, mostly to help the poor in the drought stricken district and shall be having another on March 6, so shall likely get to know how the Association made out in getting help and clothing for these people.

The men's section brought back quite a few buttons for which they had a good sale. Each member seems proud to wear one.

There were discussions on co-operative buying amongst the women, which I think is likely to go ahead.

EMILY JACKSON,
Normanton W. G. G. A.

HOW TO ORGANIZE

Please send me particulars on how to organize a local branch of the women's section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Several ladies of this district wished to form a local branch. I think they could get thirty-five or forty members. So please send me what information you have and we will try and do what we can in forming a local women's section of our branch.

FRANK O. BURRILL,
Sec. Sunny South G. G. A.

The first step to be taken in the formation of a women's section of a local Association is for the women to become members of the local. Their membership fee is paid in to the treasury of the local, giving them a vote in that local and also a voice as to expenditure of fees. Following this the women should elect their officers and directors and lay out a program of meetings for several months ahead.

Let women get together in clubs of any kind, and their horizon will automatically widen out.

A STANDARD OF PURITY
reached regardless of cost in the making, is maintained in

Blue Ribbon Coffee
Blue Ribbon Baking Powder
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for they come from the same house as the famous Blue Ribbon Tea. Your money back if Blue Ribbon fails to satisfy

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12 inch \$2.10
13 and 14 inch \$2.35
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Written Guarantee on each Plow Share

Write for Catalogue

How Has Your Association Helped Your Community?

CASH \$22.00 CASH
For The Best Answers

Many farmers do not realize what valuable work the local Grain Growers' Associations, or the local unions of the United Farmers of Alberta can do for their community. In order to show what has been done, we are making a competition open to everybody on the question "How has your Association helped your community?" This competition is not necessarily confined to local secretaries, but any man or woman in the community who knows what work the Association has done can write the article for us and enter the competition.

For the best article received we will pay \$8.00
For the second best article received we will pay \$6.00
For the third best article received we will pay \$5.00
For the fourth best article received we will pay \$3.00

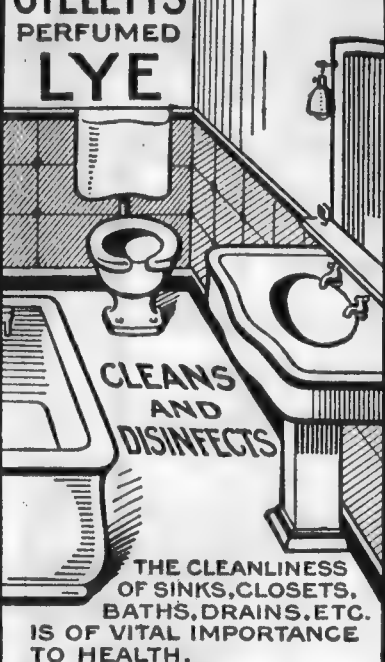
In this article it will be necessary to tell the membership of your Association and how many farmers in the district who are not members. We want to know how your meetings are conducted, and whether the women and the young people take an interest in the meetings. We want to know how frequently you meet in the winter and in the summer. Has your Association helped to develop its members as public speakers? Has it helped to educate the farmers to better business methods, and has it encouraged more community spirit and has it assisted in developing higher ideals? We also want to know what your Association has done in the way of co-operative buying and how much it has saved the farmers. If you have established an Association library, let us know if it is a success and how well it is patronized. What do you find is the best method of getting outsiders into your Association? Do the women members meet with the men or have they a separate Association? Do you hold picnics in the summertime? What has your Association done towards improving rural schools in the way of better school buildings, school gardens or any other way. Has your Association secured a good loading platform, scales or any other improvement. Any other good work for the community that your Association has done should also be dealt with in these articles.

These articles must not be over 1,500 words in length and must be written on one side of the paper only. The prizes will not necessarily go to the Association with the largest membership, nor those that have done the most co-operative buying, but rather to those Associations that have given the most all round value to the farmers in their community. These articles must be received in The Guide office not later than April 24. Do not put anything else in the envelope except the article and address your letter:

Association Competition

The Grain Growers' Guide Winnipeg, Man.

GILLETTS' PERFUMED LYE



CLEANS AND DISINFECTS

THE CLEANLINESS OF SINKS, CLOSETS, BATHS, DRAINS, ETC. IS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO HEALTH.

GILLETTS' LYE

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For literature and particulars apply to
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Dept. of Natural Resources, C.P.R.
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For 46 years the leading authority on Vegetable, Flower and Farm Seeds, Plants and Bulbs. You need it. Send for free copy—**Now Ready to-day.**

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An Extra Early Red Variety
Developed by Experts at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Reported to be the earliest variety in existence and especially adapted for Canada, being Northern Grown. Full size packet, 15c.

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We ship on approval to any address in Canada, without any deposit, and allow **10 DAYS' TRIAL**. It will not cost you one cent if not satisfied after using bicycle ten days. **DO NOT BUY** of hire, lamp, or sundries at any price until you get our latest 1915 illustrated catalogue and learn all about our special proposition. The low prices will astonish you. **ONE CENT** is all it will cost to write us a postal, and catalogue with full particulars will be sent to you **Free, Postpaid**, by return mail. **Do not wait. Write it now.**

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Cut down your Plowing Cost per acre with
YELLOWHEAD COAL
The only coal of its kind that is mined in Canada. Not Lignite but Bituminous, and sold in any size from Slack to Lump.
NORTH WEST COAL CO., Edmonton, Alta.

The Country Mother

Continued from Page 7

skating, and tell them they may have and attend an occasional skating party. No better amusement could be found than this. Let the growing boys and girls attend a few parties during the winter. Encourage the social spirit, do not keep them isolated, because man is a very social animal and is not happy when kept away from his fellows. Whenever possible organize a literary society in your district. These are interesting and educative. Give the boys and girls time for reading and encourage reading in their spare moments, and, of course, provide the best reading matter possible.

Fostering the Independent Spirit

Give the boys and girls something to work for, make them feel they are getting a little something for themselves, something for their very own. Give the boy a calf or a colt or both. Let him care for them himself and teach him the proper way. Let him have a few acres to crop for himself, and, if possible, let him have a few pigs. He could make a profit out of his grain in this fashion. Soon he would have a nice little income all his own. And lastly do not forget your girl. In too many cases the boy is provided for the growing daughter of the house is left neglected. Why this should be I cannot see. Another instance of the unfair treatment of woman in the world. In many cases she works day in and day out, year in and year out, getting nothing but her board and clothes. —you treat your hired man better than that. Soon she develops into a drudge or gets discontented and leaves and I don't blame her. I say again, do not neglect your growing daughter. Give her an animal or two for her own. Poultry raising is also profitable as well as being very interesting and not very heavy work. Provide her with suitable buildings—she has more than earned it—also a few pure bred birds and a few settings and let her go ahead.

Gardening is also interesting and profitable and only moderately heavy work. You could encourage the boys and girls in this by getting them to enter their best in the fall fairs.

Perhaps it would not be possible for the boys and girls to take up all the above occupations but they should take up some. It will make them more contented, self-reliant and independent, all three of which are necessary to make successful men and women.

MRS. B. O. SAMES.

Bowden, Alta.

RAINY DAY PLAY

Dear Miss Beynon:—Being a mother of a "rollicking, noisy, frisky set" of seven, my experience of rainy days may prove of interest and perhaps of help to other mothers.

Rainy days! Why, these are the most delightful of all days to our children, for, clad in an old dress or, potting pants, or, as the wee chap puts it, "kinny," they are allowed to run out in the rain and paddle and puddle to their hearts' content, providing they come in when called and get warmed if necessary and tidied again. It is as unkind to keep children indoors as to put an umbrella over thirsty flowers during these light summer showers.

A favorite amusement on stormy days is to be allowed to storm inside too, but with a difference—castles or dens are made and a big pillow or paper fight ensues. Hold up your hands in holy terror, ye women with immaculate houses, or mothers who don't like noise and mess. Where there are boys, aye, and healthy girls, too, there is bound to be lots of noise and activity. Better to abuse pillows under mother's eye than themselves or each other somewhere else. Better a paper fight than a pool-room one. Papers crushed into balls make grand missiles and father's head has to be hastily withdrawn, if he peeps into the children's room to see what all the laughing is about.

Christmas trees need not be confined to Sunday Schools and Christmas Day. Many an afternoon's enjoyment has been got out of a small poplar. The pleasure is doubled in the tiny Christ-

mas tree, for the children have the fun of decorating it themselves with bits of bright paper, their smaller toys, etc. Then, of course, Santa Claus has to appear and distribute the gifts, to the owners, generally, to avoid confusion and disappointment.

After a romping game the quieter occupations come in to keep fingers, which never tire, busy, and of course the cutting and pasting in of pictures, the use of paints, crayons, folding paper, etc., are all grand amusements—mess and disorder to be cleared up by the makers.

But how many mothers bother to teach their boys to sew, knit and crochet. Boys enjoy doing all kinds of things if not teased about its being girls' work, which view of things, I think, is the height of foolishness. Boys can sew splendidly from the kindergarten cards (one cent each) with silcotton, to the most beautiful fancy work. What boy would not like to knit wash-cloths for the soldiers?

Beads, too, are a never-ending source of amusement. Nice wooden ones, cube, sphere and cylinder, may be bought for ten cents from any kindergarten supply house.

Last but not least I must mention "The Blocks," not the ordinary cubes bought in stores, though they are very good too, but about six dozen smooth pieces of wood 2 in. x 2 in. x 7 in. Everything from a stable to a subway can be built and anyone can either buy them at a planing mill or perhaps father would spare an hour or so for a few evenings to make some. Failing that let the children keep a good big box full of nice odd pieces of board and shingles. Don't use everything for kindling. Happy the children where father and mother play as well as work with them. Not alone for the bairns should the parents work, nor the bairns for the parents, but with one another, each and everyone helping to make home.

Miss Beynon has given so many good topics to write about that one almost leads into another and I hope I am not overstepping mine when I say that the best way in my opinion to keep the boys and girls either on the farm or at home is to teach them from the very beginning that it is the very best place and make it so.

Yours very sincerely,

BONNIEBRAE.

Braided Rugs and their Making

Continued from Page 8

a scattered effect resulting. As a matter of fact, the braided rug has certain features which are characteristic of it and which consequently distinguish it. But it has remained for the modern handicrafter with a knowledge of design to discover them, to realize their importance and to use them to advantage. Thus from being an accidental form, these features advance to the dignity of real ornament and become a characteristic figure in the design. Being made of three strands of muslin sewed in rows, the braided rug shows a form like a little arrow-head on its surfaces, which results from the braiding together of two strands of a darker color with one of a very much lighter tone of the same color, or with a sharply contrasting color. For example, one might choose a medium blue strand, with two strands of white, or two strands of black and one of red, according to the color scheme one has planned. The point is that the contrasting colors come together in such a way that they form this little characteristic pattern in arrow-heads.

Thus a constructive feature becomes a decorative one as well and a surface pattern occurs from the rug's structure. If the rug were made in any other way this particular effect in surface could not result.

"You say you saw a burglar climbing out of a window in the house next door to you, and he had a phonograph under his arm?" asked the tall man.

"I did," asserted the short man.

"Did you call the police?" asked the tall man.

"Police, nothing!" replied the short man. "I called the burglar over and handed him a dollar."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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Household Management

ECONOMICAL BUYING First Prize Letter

Dear Miss Beynon:—I wish to give a few of my methods in trying to be economical. Tho I do not know just how much I save in dollars and cents, I do know there is a saving, because in buying goods in short lengths one must allow something over and that may be from one-fourth to one-half yard in a small child's dress or blouse.

For my boys' blouses I buy the goods all in one piece. I find I can cut more garments and have less left over by this method. For instance, this winter I bought ten yards of blue dress duck. I made six blouses and a buster blouse for baby. The boys are four and six years old.

I have also made their overalls, using an old pair for a pattern. I got a much better quality of denim at fifteen cents a yard than is in the overalls for which I have been paying sixty-five to ninety cents a pair. Twelve yards made six pairs of overalls.

Many people object to overalls for small boys, but I would not use anything else for everyday wear. They are easily washed; they are warmer in winter than knee pants; in summer they protect the children from mosquitoes and also from scratches from rose bushes or other brush, they make a decided saving in stockings.

In buying my little girls' dresses I use the same method as with the boys. I buy at least two and often three of the same kind. I trim them differently as I find a girl begins very young to think about her clothes, while the boys do not care except that their clothes are clean.

I find that when the garments begin to wear, usually on the sleeves, I can use one to mend the rest. They have faded equally so the patches are not so conspicuous as they would be made of new goods.

I have had the same hat for five years. It is a wire frame and was made to order. It is a shape that is easily trimmed over, so each year I can use new trimming and it does not look too much out of date. Being a woman I would naturally like a new hat once in a while, but I manage very well as I don't go very many places. In winter I do not need one as we live on the prairie and a motor bonnet meets my needs.

In buying underwear I get three suits for each one. These last two seasons. They are all worn alike, so there is no danger of taking cold by changing from new to old in winter.

I try to get all my sewing done in the winter—I cut out each garment and put the pieces together, with bindings, facings, etc. This I usually do when the days are so short. When the days begin to lengthen I do my sewing as I have time and it does not seem to take so long.

I find that by having two woolen dresses for my little girl she can wear them all winter, also two sweaters for the oldest boy. They can be washed out in a pan of water any time, so there is a saving in washing as well as in sewing. However, if children wear woolen underwear, the woolen dresses or sweaters may be too warm. I use merino or cotton-fleeced underwear. Where there are two children who wear the same size stockings, I think buying stockings in the packages of one dozen is cheaper than by the single pair. The stockings seem to wear longer when they are changed often and the mending does not need to be done so often.

I have a number of other economies that I have learned on the prairie, such as making pillow-cases from flour bags, making my boys' suits, also an overcoat this winter, and everyday coats from old ones, but I imagine most other women do this so I have only mentioned my method of buying.

AMERICAN.

PLANNING OF MEALS Second Prize Letter

It is well to have an emergency shelf which you can turn to if some one drops in at the last minute, and you don't need to wring your hands and wonder what you can put on to make enough to go round, and also give a better appearance if need be.

For instance, you can plan months ahead by having canned corn and peas, pickles, cured ham, mince meat, fruit cake, ginger snaps and other good keepers. Then there are different groceries for the emergency shelf, jelly powder, corn starch,

custard powder, condensed soup, corn flakes and other articles.

But I presume the actual planning is more to save time. For instance, potatoes enough can be cooked for several meals if kept cool and not covered too tight, also beans, boiled pork, ham and roast beef. It doesn't hurt these things to freeze. Mince pie will keep indefinitely and it doesn't hurt apple pie to freeze. Roast beef can be heated up the next day or served cold with hot gravy, then made into meat balls if any be left over, or into a pie. Soup stock can be made and kept cool in a jar after being skimmed. In a large family with little help the breakfast table can be set at night and covered with newspapers or a cloth. The porridge can also be made at night and heated in the morning while making tea and cutting bread.

MARGARET ANDERSON.
Edrans, Man.

ARRANGEMENT OF MEALS Third Prize Letter

Dear Miss Beynon:—Now when spring housecleaning is occupying the first place in the minds of our busy housekeepers, why not by way of diversion try brushing the cobwebs away from some of our ideas in regard to serving meals.

Of course most of us are acquainted with the amount the family consume, most of us, no doubt, have tried to instil into the minds of our growing children the rudiments of etiquette, consisting of "please," "thank you," and "excuse me," but how many, I wonder, have urged, not by reminders, but by the very atmosphere of the dining table, the necessity of slow eating, pleasant conversation and the little niceties so apparent in well bred people.

Those of us who have not, let us begin by spreading a clean tablecloth, and if the table is square put a doily in the centre for the salt and pepper shaker, one in a corner for the cream and sugar, and one in the opposite corner for the water pitcher and glasses, if water is served from a pitcher. By doilies I do not mean some expensive luxury, indeed some little embroidered bit that the children have made during the winter would be far more suitable.

Now for the silverware and dishes. If Santa was as good to you as he was to me and happened to bring you a dozen bread and butter spreaders or a set of bread and butter plates so much the better, otherwise some of us may have to put those on the list for the next pin money.

Arrange the silverware at the head of the table for daddy by putting a fork with prongs up at the left and a knife at the right of a plate space. If there is to be soup or pudding, a large spoon may be put at the top of the space, otherwise the dessert fork lies near the fork and the spreader next the knife. Arrange mother's place exactly opposite in the same way and group the children along the sides at equal spaces. If bread and butter plates are used (and use them by all means if possible), place one at the left of each fork a little toward the centre of the table. Pile the dinner plates at daddy's place and inform him the first work of the table is for daddy to serve, while the children sit quietly at their places, not in such a big rush to eat, but that they can wait until all have been served and mother lifts her fork to begin.

One thing, too, instead of piling dishes on the table in a big jumble, why not tastily arrange them by putting the meat directly in front of daddy, one vegetable at each side of the meat plate and almost at right angles to it and the bread and butter with whatever else there may be, except the dessert, at graceful angles on other spaces of the table. Mother, I am sure, has made many less useful steps than those with which, when all have finished the meat and vegetables, she takes the empty plates and all vegetables away to the side table and brings on the dessert, leaving the table looking dainty still instead of a jumbled mess of dirty dishes.

Superior in some ways to my fellow students I shall never forget the humiliating agony I endured the first few meals in our college dining room, simply because I did not know that the professor at the head of the table took the initiative in using the silver as well as in serving, also that true politeness consists in being as the others, not as an exception.

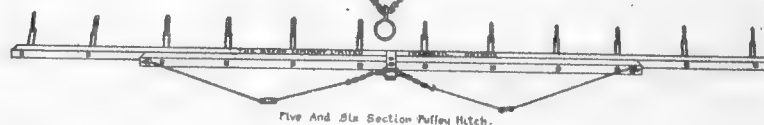
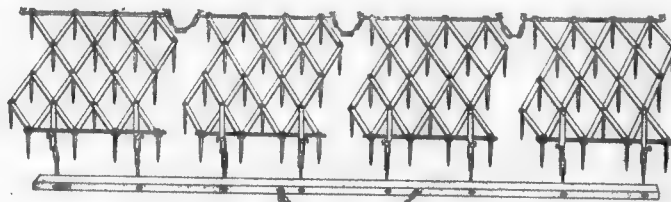
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Taxation of Land Values

By Louis F. Post

Any person who is interested in the taxation of land values can get a clearer idea of this great question from this book than from any other book written. It is really an explanation of Henry George's great work in simple language and illustrated by diagrams so that any person who can read can understand it. It deals with every phase of the question and shows the effect that this form of taxation has upon all classes in the community. One very valuable part of the book comprises twenty pages made up of questions and answers, wherein practically every question any person would want to ask is answered fully and definitely. Seventy pages are given to explanations of terms and various points that opponents have brought up in connection with the taxation of land values. The book comprises 145 pages of clear type and is attractively bound in red paper covers.

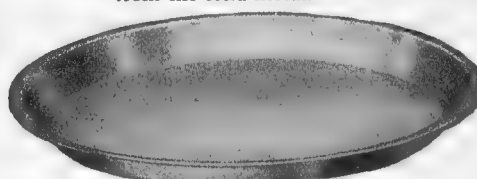
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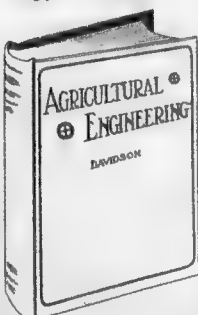
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BOOK DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Our Ottawa Letter

War Contract Grifters to be Punished—Premier Insists on Thorough Investigation and Full Publicity.

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, March 27.—There has been little in the developments at the capital this week to increase the respect of the people for parliamentary methods or the manner in which the business of the country is carried on. While the House has devoted itself to the voting of the estimates and the consideration of a limited number of government bills, the public accounts committee and the committee which has been conducting the boots inquiry have continued to make revelations not in the least bit gratifying to the pride of Canadians.

The unanimous adoption, within a period of ten minutes, of the vote of \$100,000,000 with which to cover the cost of the war during the fiscal year about to open is something which everybody will approve, even if the developments elsewhere are not calculated to inspire the people that this vast sum is likely to be well, or wisely, spent.

The surrender by E. Powell, the drug clerk in the employ of the Carleton Drug Company, of which W. F. Garland, M.P., is the president, of a check for \$6,300 covering profits made as a middleman in connection with field dressings sold to the department, is certainly ample justification for the opposition in its determination to probe the war expenditures of the government. On behalf of the government it must also be said that every facility was given the committee to get at the bottom of this matter.

The Premier's Attitude

Hon. J. D. Reid on Thursday morning told the committee that the nature of the evidence had been explained to the prime minister who was of the opinion that the whole matter should be referred, with the evidence taken, to the Department of Justice. Mr. Reid assured the committee that shortly after the outbreak of the war Sir Robert Borden had brought to the attention of his colleagues the absolute importance of making contracts direct with manufacturers, or producers, and of thus avoiding the outside agent and middleman, so that any unnecessary commissions or undue price might be avoided.

Subsequent to this statement by the minister of customs, W. F. Garland, M.P., who was primarily responsible for the appointment of Mr. Powell as the agent of the American firm of Bauer & Black, handed to the chairman of the committee a letter from Mr. Powell stating that he had decided to surrender the money and enclosing a check covering the same.

At an earlier stage of the inquiry, Mr. Shaver, the Toronto agent for Bauer & Black, told the committee frankly that he had come to Ottawa with the idea of selling goods to the department direct. He had seen Col. Jones, medical director, and had been told that he could only do business thru an agent. General Fiset, deputy minister, and G. H. Brown, director of contracts, on examination said that they could hardly believe that Col. Jones had said any such thing to Mr. Shaver. Col. Jones is now at the front so this point could not be definitely cleared up. The committee acting on the recommendation of the government referred this whole unsavory matter to the Department of Justice for further action.

\$1,200 for Influence

Another unpleasant development before the public accounts committee occurred in connection with an inquiry into the purchase of trucks by the Militia Department. J. H. McQuarrie, under examination by F. B. Carvell, admitted that in 1912 he had signed an agreement or receipt for \$1,200 from W. W. Wylie, of Ottawa, for his influence with the minister of militia in selling the department three trucks. He assured the committee that the minister did not know anything about this transaction.

Mr. Wylie when examined said that this agreement was a simple business transaction. He wanted to get business and anyone "who expects to get business must have influence." He said that the receipt had been worded in the way it was in order to identify this particular outlay of money. The receipt was produced in the committee by F. B. Carvell, who did not tell where he had procured it. Mr. Wylie stated that the receipt

had been in the possession of Denison & Holcombe, an Ottawa firm, and he presumed it had been stolen. He subsequently admitted that Mr. Denison was his son-in-law.

The one remarkable development in the boot committee this week has been the discovery of a Toronto manufacturer bearing the significant name of "Minister" who told the committee that he had absolutely declined to accept any contract for military boots for conscientious scruples. He said that suitable military boots could not be made for the price offered and that he was not going to be responsible for the manufacture of footwear which would endanger the lives of the soldiers at the front. An effort was made on the part of some of the members of the committee to shake the testimony of Mr. Minister, but without success.

Money for Railroads

The House today, with practically no opposition, gave its assent to the action

Continued on Page 34

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The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, March 27, 1915)

Wheat—Active and unsettled, with only a fair general trade, the tone at the finish being easy, with final figures showing the May and the July off 6 1/2 cents and the October 4 cents. Sentiment leaned to the "bull" or buying side at the outset, and at these prices there was a good deal of liquidation by "longs" as well as selling for "short" account. Rumors were again in circulation that Italy would shortly enter the list of belligerents in the war in Europe, which, with the press reports of decided victories of the Russians and Serbians in Austria, led many "longs" to the belief that peace possibilities were closer to a solution. The decline caught many stop-loss limits and before the same was checked the May touched \$1.47 1/2 today, and the close was only 1/2 cent over the low point. The Institute of Agriculture of Rome estimated the world's wheat crop of 1914-15 at 3,634,000,000 bushels, or 132,000,000 bushels more than the average consumption of the past five years, and crop accounts from Russia and India are cable as very favorable. Other "bear" helps at the time were the favorable weather conditions prevailing over the American winter wheat crop, the lower tendency of values abroad and apparent pause in the foreign demand for the cash article. This latter reduced premiums and caused the May to rule relatively easier than the new crop month. The season of crop damage reports over the American winter wheat area is rapidly approaching, but the general condition to date is extremely favorable. Just at the moment, however, "bullish" enthusiasm has lost its influence and the previous factors of strength have become shop-worn. New factors are lacking, purchases restricted, and there is a disposition to curtail operations, and the week closed with a general evening up of trades. The cash demand for the period in review has been spasmodic. During the early part of the week there was an excellent demand for all grades of wheat, both for immediate and future delivery, but during the last couple of days this demand has slackened off considerably, and will remain so until there is a revival of the export demand.

Oats—Liberal activity and an uncertainty prevailed in this market the past week, with the close at net losses of 5 1/2 cents from the finish of the previous week. Liquidation by "longs" and considerable "short" selling was on, which helped to depress values. Towards the last there seemed to be a better class of buying in the market, despite the prices declined in sympathy with pressure in wheat. It is understood that the allied governments are buying American oats for army use on the continent thru the operations of the French government, and the reports that the English were buying has, in reality, been by the French for the use of both interests.

Barley—Prices at the close today show net losses of 2 to 3 cents. The demand continues very slow and offerings practically nothing.

Flax—Market held steady during the past week, and at the close today prices are practically unchanged, being only 1/2 to 1 cent over the previous week's final figures for the May and July and the new crop month October 3 cents higher.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

| Wheat— | May | July | Oct. |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|
| March 23..... | 152 1/2 | 152 1/2 | 115 1/2 |
| March 24..... | 152 1/2 | 152 1/2 | 115 1/2 |
| March 25..... | 151 1/2 | 150 1/2 | 114 1/2 |
| March 26..... | 148 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 112 1/2 |
| March 27..... | 147 1/2 | 146 1/2 | 112 1/2 |
| March 29..... | 148 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 114 1/2 |
| Oats..... | 64 1/2 | 64 1/2 | ..... |
| March 23..... | 63 1/2 | 64 1/2 | ..... |
| March 24..... | 63 1/2 | 63 1/2 | ..... |
| March 25..... | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 | ..... |
| March 26..... | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 | ..... |
| March 27..... | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 | ..... |
| March 29..... | 62 1/2 | 62 1/2 | ..... |
| Flax..... | 174 1/2 | 177 1/2 | ..... |
| March 23..... | 176 1/2 | 179 1/2 | ..... |
| March 24..... | 177 1/2 | 180 1/2 | ..... |
| March 25..... | 177 1/2 | 180 1/2 | ..... |
| March 26..... | 176 1/2 | 179 1/2 | ..... |
| March 27..... | 177 1/2 | 180 1/2 | ..... |
| March 29..... | 177 1/2 | 180 1/2 | ..... |

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, March 27)

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car | 81.45 1/2 |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars | 1.48 |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car | 1.47 1/2 |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car | 1.45 |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car | 1.44 1/2 |
| No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car | 1.39 1/2 |
| No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car | 1.42 1/2 |
| No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car | 1.44 |
| No. 3 wheat, 1 car | 1.43 1/2 |
| No. 3 wheat, 1 car | 1.43 |
| No. 3 wheat, 1 car | 1.43 1/2 |
| No. 3 wheat, 1 car | 1.38 |
| No. 3 wheat, 2 cars | 1.38 |
| Wheat screenings, 1 car, per ton | 21.50 |
| Sample grade wheat, 1 car | 1.38 1/2 |
| No. 3 speltz, 1 car | 1.43 |
| No. 3 wheat, 1 car | 1.12 1/2 |
| No. 4 mixed wheat, 1 car | 1.28 1/2 |
| No. 4 mixed wheat, 1 car | 1.37 1/2 |
| No. 4 wheat, 4 cars | 1.30 |
| No. 4 wheat, 1 car | 1.32 |
| No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car | 1.29 |
| No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car | 1.37 |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| No. 4 yellow corn, 1 car | 65 1/2 |
| No. 3 corn, 1 car, mixed | 65 1/2 |
| No. 4 corn, 1 car, mixed | 64 1/2 |
| Sample grade corn, 1 car, mixed | 65 1/2 |
| No. 4 white oats, 2 cars | 53 1/2 |
| No. 4 white oats, part car | 53 1/2 |
| No. 4 white oats, 4 cars | 53 1/2 |
| Special grade oats, 1 car | 53 1/2 |
| No. 3 oats, 1 car | 52 1/2 |
| No. 4 white oats, 1 car | 53 1/2 |
| No. 2 rye, 1 car, arrive, short rate | 1.07 |
| No. 3 rye, 2 cars | 1.08 |
| No. 2 rye, 1 car | 1.09 |
| No. 2 feed barley, 1 car | 70 |
| No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars | 66 |
| No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars | 66 |
| Sample barley, 1 car | 66 1/2 |
| Sample barley, 4 cars | 67 |
| No. 1 flax, 1 car | 1.93 1/2 |
| No. 1 flax, 1 car | 1.93 |
| No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage | 1.94 1/2 |

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, March 27.—Hogs—Receipts, 8,000. Weak to 5 to 10 cents advance. Bulk, \$6.65 to \$6.80; light, \$6.55 to \$6.85; heavy, \$6.35 to \$6.80; rough, \$6.35 to \$6.50; pigs, \$5.40 to \$6.45.

Cattle—Receipts, 100; nominal. Native steers, \$6.00 to \$6.80; western steers, \$5.50 to \$7.50; cows and heifers, \$3.00 to \$7.85; calves, \$7.00 to \$10.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 500; steady. Sheep, \$7.15 to \$8.25; yearlings, \$7.00 to \$9.25; lambs, \$7.50 to \$9.55.

Demand from small packers and from some of the shippers brought about an upturn today in the hog market. Prices for cattle and for sheep and lambs were hardly more than nominal.

AMERICAN BARLEY AND OATS

Minneapolis, March 27.—Cash oats closed as follows:

| |
|--------------------------------|
| No. 3 white oats, 53 to 53 1/2 |
| No. 3 oats, 51 1/2 to 52 1/2 |
| No. 4 white oats, 52 to 52 1/2 |
| Barley, 63 to 72 |
| Flax, \$1.89 to \$1.92 1/2 |

CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Calgary, March 27.—This week's receipts of cattle, sheep and hogs at the Alberta stockyards, Calgary, were as follows: 304 cattle, no sheep, and 2,703 hogs. Outward shipments of fat cattle included 7 cars to New Westminster and one car to Penticton, B.C. Twenty-nine cars of hogs were shipped, 28 going East and one West. Beef Steers and Butcher Stock—B.C. demand held prices for fat cattle steady, altho Eastern prices had lowered. The very best choice steers brought \$7.50, but the bulk of receipts sold from \$7.25 up. There was a good demand for choice butcher cows at around \$6.25. Stockers and Feeders—There was good country enquiry for this class, and yard traders were holding their yearlings at from \$32.00 to \$38.00 and their two-year-olds at from \$45 to \$50. Stock cows, \$50 to \$65. Hogs—Eastern demand for hogs was keen and prices rose to \$7.60, this being paid for two loads of wagon hogs to fill out shipments. The bulk of sales were made at \$7.50. The quarantine has been removed permitting the handling of breeding stock to and from the yards, and light pigs and sows heavy in pig are available. Steers, choice export, \$7.00 to \$7.50; butcher, \$6.50 to \$7.00. Heifers, common to choice heavy, \$5.75 to \$6.25. Cows, choice, \$5.50 to \$6.25; common, \$4.50 to \$5.50, canner, \$1.75 to \$3.00. Stags, \$4.75 to \$6.00. Oxen, thin to very choice, \$4.25 to \$5.00. Bulls, \$4.25 to \$5.50. Veal calves, 400 to 500 lbs., \$6.00, 200 to 400 lbs., \$6.50 to \$7.00. Feeding steers and heifers, \$5.75 to \$6.00. Springers, choice, \$60 to \$80; common, \$40 to \$65. Calves and yearlings, \$6.00. Hogs, \$7.50 to \$7.55 for selects, weighed off cars.

(These prices are quoted by The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited—Livestock Department.)

ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

South St. Paul, March 27.—Livestock receipts today were: 500 cattle, 900 hogs, and 1,100 sheep. Prices for killing cattle ranged from, for steers, \$4.50 to \$7.75; cows and heifers, \$4.50 to \$6.40; canners, \$3.50 to \$4.00; bulls, \$3.50 to \$5.25; cutters, \$4.00 to \$4.35; veal calves, \$4.00 to \$9.50. Market steady; veal calves steady. Stockers and Feeders—Feeding steers, 900 to 1,100 lbs., \$4.50 to \$6.00; stock steers, 500 to 900 lbs., \$4.00 to \$6.40; stock cows and heifers, \$4.00 to \$6.00; stock bulls, \$4.25 to \$5.25. Market steady. Hogs—Prices ranged from \$6.40 to \$6.55, with a bulk price of \$6.55. Sheep and Lambs—\$4.00 to \$9.25; yearlings, \$6.00 to \$8.00; bucks, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wethers, \$5.25 to \$7.50; ewes, \$3.00 to \$7.25. Sheep and Lambs steady.

Winnipeg Livestock

Stockyard Receipts

There have been received at the Union stockyards during the past week: 720 cattle, 30 calves, 13,244 hogs and 13 sheep.

Cattle

The cattle trade has been very unsatisfactory during the past week. About the same number of beasts have come forward, but the outlet has been narrowed down to local buyers, outside bidding being conspicuous by its absence. Abattoir men reported a slow beef trade and consequently prices declined. The drop has been from 40 cents to one dollar per hundred pounds from high prices paid two weeks ago. Choice steers have been scarce and the bulk have sold for from \$7.00 to \$7.25, some extras have reached \$7.40 and \$7.50, but this class has been very small. Choice killing steers for packing are being bought for \$6.50 to \$6.75. Female stuff is lower, very few cows selling for \$6.50 during the past week. The average price paid for best cows has been \$5.25 to \$5.75, with best heifers at \$6.00 to \$6.50. Medium stock is reduced in proportion. Outside markets are all lower. The bull trade is about

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, March 27, were:

| Cash Grain | Winnipeg | Minneapolis |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1 Nor. wheat | 81.45 1/2 | 81.46 1/2 |
| 2 Nor. wheat | 1.45 | 1.44 1/2 |
| 3 Nor. wheat | 1.42 1/2 | 1.41 1/2 |
| No. 3 yellow corn | — | .66 |
| 3 white oats | 57 1/2 | 55 1/2 |
| Barley | 68-75 | 63-72 |
| Flax, No. 1 | 1.74 1/2 | 1.92 1/2 |

Futures—

| | Winnipeg | Chicago |
|------------------|-------------|----------------|
| May wheat | 1.47 1/2 | 1.41 1/2 |
| July wheat | 1.40 1/2 | 1.35 1/2 |
| Oct. wheat | 1.12 | Sept. 1.09 1/2 |
| Beef Cattle, top | 87.25 | 88.80 |
| Hogs, top | 7.50 | 6.75 |
| Sheep, yearlings | 66.00-66.50 | 9.25 |

the worst of the season. Best bulls sell for from \$4.75 to \$5.00. Stockers and feeders are in demand, but scarcely any orders can be filled on account of lack of supply. It is not advisable to ship for a few days until the market gets somewhat more settled. Choice veals are scarce, but would sell at from 7 to 8 cents per pound.

Hogs

The hog trade generally thruout the past week has been good. Demand has been in evidence from local and outside buyers and most markets have advanced somewhat. During the week the market reached as high as \$7.75, but on Saturday it was at \$7.60 for selects. Cuts are severe on any light and rough hogs. Packers are sorting out anything from 140 pounds down. Good fat shop hogs weighing from 100 to 150 pounds are quotable at from \$5.50 to \$5.75, light pigs from 50 to 90 pounds, \$5.00 to \$5.25; rough sows, \$5.50, and stags, \$4.50. Hogs look steady for the coming week.

Sheep and Lambs

The receipts of sheep and lambs are so few that it is not possible to quote definite prices for this class of stock. Best sheep are nominally priced at from \$6.00 to \$6.50, and best lambs at from \$7.00 to \$7.50.

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter

There is very little change to be noted in the produce market this week. Values are very largely the same and dealers do not anticipate very much change for a week or so. Fancy dairy butter is worth 25 cents per pound, No. 1 dairy 21 to 22 cents, and good round lots 18 to 20 cents.

Eggs

Eggs are coming in in very large quantities both from the South and local points. New laid eggs are selling in the city today at from 22 to 23 cents per dozen. Dealers are offering 18 cents per dozen this week for all shipments.

Potatoes

The market for potatoes is just fair and dealers are offering 50 to 55 cents per bushel for eating tubers. It is probable that the price for seed potatoes in some districts will be high in a few weeks, altho no definite information can be secured yet in this regard. All seed potatoes this year should be soaked in a formalin solution of one pound to thirty gallons of water before being planted so as to guard against the introduction of dangerous diseases which at present are unknown in the West.

Milk and Cream

This week there is no change in prices paid for milk and cream. Contracts are being re-made and in all probability next week a change will be noted in milk prices at any rate. Today (Monday) sweet cream is worth 35 cents per pound of butterfat; sour cream, 31 cents, and milk, \$2.25 per hundred pounds.

Dressed Poultry

Dressed poultry prices are the same as those quoted last week. Several good shipments are being received by dealers and the demand is steady. Chickens are worth, dressed, 16 cents per pound, roosters 12 1/2 to 14 cents, ducks 13 cents, geese 12 1/2 cents and turkeys 18 to 20 cents per pound.

Hay

There is not much change in prices for hay this week, but the demand is really good for all grades of good wild hay and Timothy. Lower grades are \$1.00 to \$3.00 per ton cheaper. No. 1 Timothy is worth \$16 to \$18 per ton; No. 2, \$15 to \$17. Generally speaking the supply of low grade is heavy; of high grades, is fair, with demand steady and the supply of Timothy is short and the demand fair. Other prices as last week.

Hides

By persistently staying out of the market the tanners have been able to force prices down and even at the greatly reduced prices they still do not buy; however, this is not surprising, as even in a normal year spring hides are not desirable, being such poor quality. How long values will go is very hard to say, but the way conditions are nobody would guarantee any prices. There has been another heavy slump, as will be noticed by today's quotations: Green and green frozen hides, 10 cents flat; green and green frozen bulls, etc., 8 cents flat; green salted hides, unbranded, No. 1 and No. 2, 10 cents; green salted hides, branded, 9 cents flat; green salted hides, bulls, etc., 8 1/2 cents flat. Kipskins and calfskins go at the same price as hides except that no tare is taken.

WINNIPEG HORSE MARKET

To date there has been very little doing in the horse market. Choice heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,400 to 1,600 pounds, can be bought from \$200 to \$250, but the sale of this class of stuff is very slow this spring. Good farm horses, weighing from 1,350 to 1,450 pounds, are selling from \$165 to \$225, and farm chunks, in good condition and serviceably sound, can be had at prices ranging from \$100 to \$150. Aged horses find few buyers and bring poor prices—usually selling from \$25.00 to \$75.00.

(The above prices can only be taken as nominal. The object of this report is to give our readers some idea of the relative value of horses on the Winnipeg market.)

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from March 23 to March 29 inclusive

| Date | 1* | 2* | 3* | 4 | 5 | 6 | Feed | 2CW | 3CW | ExiFd | 1Fd | 2Fd | No. 3 | No. 4 | Rej. | Feed | 1NW | 2CW | 3CW | Rej. |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|------|------|---------|---------|-----|------|
| Mar. 23 | 151 1/2 | 150 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 142 1/2 | 137 1/2 | 133 1/2 | .. | 62 1/2 | 60 1/2 | 60 1/2 | 59 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 77 | 71 | 69 | 69 | 171 1/2 | 168 1/2 | .. | .. |
| 24 | 151 1/2 | 150 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 142 1/2 | 137 1/2 | 133 1/2 | .. | 62 1/2 | 60 1/2 | 60 1/2 | 59 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 77 | 71 | 69 | 69 | 171 1/2 | 171 | .. | .. |
| 25 | 150 1/2 | 149 1/2 | 146 1/2 | 141 1/2 | 136 1/2 | 132 1/2 | .. | 61 1/2 | 59 1/2 | 59 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 77 | 71 | 69 | 69 | 171 1/2 | 171 1/2 | .. | .. |
| 26 | 148 1/2 | 145 1/2 | 143 1/2 | 138 1/2 | 133 1/2 | 129 1/2 | .. | 60 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 56 1/2 | 76 | 70 | 68 | 68 | 171 1/2 | 171 1/2 | .. | .. |
| 27 | 145 1/2 | 145 1/2 | 142 1/2 | 137 1/2 | 132 1/2 | 128 1/2 | .. | 59 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 56 1/2 | 55 1/2 | 75 | 69 1/2 | 68 | 68 | 171 1/2 | 171 1/2 | .. | .. |
| 29 | 147 1/2 | 146 1/2 | 144 1/2 | 138 1/2 | 134 1/2 | 129 1/2 | 125 1/2 | 60 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 56 1/2 | 75 | 69 1/2 | 68 | 68 | 175 1/2 | 172 1/2 | .. | .. |

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO MONDAY, MARCH 29

| Winnipeg Grain | MON. | WEEK AGO | YEAR AGO | Winnipeg Livestock | MON-DAY | WEEK AGO | YEAR AGO | Country Produce | MON-DAY | WEEK AGO | YEAR AGO |
|----------------|---------|----------|----------|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Cash Wheat | | | | Cattle | | | | Butter (per lb.) | | | |
| No. 1 Nor. | 147 1/2 | 148 1/2 | 89 1/2 | Choice steers | \$ 8 c. 8 c. | \$ 8 c. 8 c. | \$ 8 c. 8 c. | Fancy dairy | 25c | 25c | 22c-25c |
| No. 2 Nor. | 146 1/2 | 145 1/2 | 87 1/2 | Best butcher steers and | 6.75-7.25 | 7.35-7.75 | 7.00-7.50 | No. 1 dairy | 21c-22c | 21c-22c | 17c |
| No. 3 Nor. | 144 1/2 | 143 1/2 | 86 1/2 | heifers | 6.00-7.25 | 7.25-7.50 | 6.25-6.75 | Good round lots | 18c-20c | 18c-20c | 15c |
| No. 4 | 138 1/2 | 139 1/2 | 82 1/2 | Fair to good butcher | | | | Eggs (per doz.) | | | |
| No. 5 | 134 1/2 | 134 1/2 | 81 | steers and heifers | 5.75-6.25 | 6.25-6.75 | 6.00-6.40 | Strictly new laid | 18 | 18c | 17c |
| No. 6 | 129 1/2 | 130 1/2 | 78 | Best fat cows | 5.50-6.00 | 6.25-6.50 | 5.50-6.00 | Potatoes | | | |
| Feed | 125 1/2 | 125 1/2 | 71 | Medium cows | 4.50-5.00 | 5.00-5.50 | 4.75-5.50 | In Sacks, per bushel | 50c-55c | 50c-55c | 60c-70c |
| Cash Oats | | | | Common cows | 3.50-4.00 | 4.25-4.50 | 3.50-4.00 | Milk and Cream | | | |
| No. 2 CW | 60 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 35 | Best bulls | 4.50-5.00 | 5.00-5.25 | 5.00-5.75 | Sweet cream (per lb. butter-fat) | 35c | 35c | 30c |
| Cash Barley | | | | Choice Heifers | 6.00-6.50 | 6.50-7.00 | 5.50-6.00 | Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter-fat) | 31c | 31c | 27c |
| No. 3 | 75 | .. | 45 | Com'n and medium bulls | 4.00-4.25 | 4.25-4.50 | 4.25-5.00 | Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.) | 22.25 | 22.25 | 21.75 |
| Cash Flax | | | | Best feeding steers | 6.00-6.25 | 6.00-6.50 | 6.00-6.50 | Live Poultry | | | |
| No. 1 NW | 175 1/2 | 170 | 138 1/2 | Best stocker steers | 5.50-6.00 | 5.50-6.00 | 5.50-5.75 | Chickens | 16c | 16c | 16c |
| Wheat Futures | | | | Best milkers and springers (each) | \$60-\$70 | \$60-\$70 | \$55-\$75 | Roosters | 12 1/2c | 12 1/2c | 13c |
| May | 148 1/2 | 150 1/2 | 91 1/2 | Common milkers and | \$45-\$50 | \$45-\$50 | \$35-\$45 | Ducks | 15c | 15c | 16c |
| July | 147 1/2 | 149 1/2 | 89 1/2 | springs (each) | | | | Geese | 12 1/2c | 12 1/2c | 14c |
| October | 114 1/2 | 114 1/2 | 87 1/2 | Hogs | | | | Turkeys | 18c-20c | 18c-20c | 20c |
| Oat Futures | | | | Choice hogs | \$7.50 | \$7.25-\$7.50 | \$8.15-\$8.25 | Hay (per ton) | | | |
| May | 62 1/2 | 64 1/2 | 36 1/2 | Heavy sows | 35.50 | 35.50 | 36.00 | No. 2 Red Top | \$12-\$14 | \$12-14 | \$11-\$13 |
| July | 62 1/2 | 64 1/2 | 37 1/2 | Stags | \$4.50 | \$4.75 | \$4.00 | No. 2 Upland | \$11-\$13 | \$11-13 | \$10-\$11 |
| Flax Futures | | | | Sheep and Lambs | | | | No. 2 Timothy | \$15-\$17 | \$15-18 | \$16 |
| May | 177 1/2 | 173 1/2 | 140 1/2 | Choice lambs | \$7.00-\$7.50 | ... | 7.00-7.50 | No. 2 Midland | \$8-\$11 | \$8-\$11 | ... |
| July | 180 | 175 1/2 | 143 1/2 | Best killing sheep | \$6.00-\$6.50 | ... | 5.00-5.50 | | | | |
| October | 182 1/2 | 174 1/2 | 145 1/2 | | | | | | | | |

CAMPBELL'S SOIL CULTURE PRIMER

The Conservation of Moisture

This book is a plain and practical discussion of the relations of plants to the soil and the principles of growth, the laws governing the movement of water in the soil and its evaporation from the surface, and the principles of the conservation of soil moisture by cultivation, together with a full description of the practice of scientific soil culture known as "Campbell's system" for the use of students and practical farmers everywhere, but especially in the semi-arid regions of the world. In order to farm in the western prairie provinces intelligently, it is necessary for farmers to understand the underlying physical principles which govern the movement of the soil moisture. No system of cultivation can increase the amount of moisture which the soil contains, but, by understanding the laws governing the movement of water thru the soil, methods of soil tillage can be followed which will reduce the amount of moisture lost to a minimum, thus practically ensuring a good crop each year. This book is written by Hardy W. Campbell, himself a practical farmer, and contains facts which every farmer in Western Canada can use to advantage in increasing his crop yields. It deals with plants and their structure, soil moisture, objects of cultivation, packing and packers, cultivation, the soil mulch, storage and conservation of moisture, physical condition of the soil, the disc harrow, saving water by cultivation, corn, wheat, irrigation, crop rotation, and necessary farm tools. This is a book which no up-to-date farmer can afford to be without. Price.....

50c

Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Our Ottawa Letter

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of the minister of finance in September last of increasing the note circulation of the Dominion in order to advance \$10,000,000 to the C.N.R. and \$16,000,000 to the G.T.P. Mr. White said that the government had been compelled to do this because the banks absolutely declined to advance money to the railways on the security of their bonds. He claimed that if the money had not been supplied railway construction would have ceased and 12,000 men would have been thrown out of work. The only objection taken on the part of the opposition came from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who said that the minister should have asked for authority to do this at the special session in August. Mr. White assured the House that there would be no further over-issues of Dominion notes.

Seed Grain and Relief

The sitting of the House on Tuesday was largely taken up with the consideration of two bills of particular interest to the farmers of the West. The first was the bill authorizing the government to purchase on behalf of the farmers seed grain, fodder and other goods, the same to be supplied by way of relief. Under this act it is expected that approximately \$10,000,000 will be spent. The second measure was one giving the banks of the Dominion the power to lend money to farmers for the purchase of seed grain on the security of the crops. This act is designed to aid farmers who will not receive aid under the first named measure and who can offer satisfactory security to the banks for money borrowed.

There was considerable criticism, more particularly on the part of the Eastern members, of the provision in the relief measure that liens to be taken against the land for the advance by the government of seed grain shall be given priority over existing liens, the provincial government to introduce legislation to that effect. Hon. William Pugsley thought that this was unnecessary. He believed it would place the holders of mortgages in an unsatisfactory position. He said that the government could take as a security for seed grain a bond, with one or two sureties satisfactory to them. Mr. Pugsley declared that the government, like Shylock, was demanding its full pound of flesh.

Hon. W. T. White and Hon. Arthur Meighen said that the provision was

necessary. Mr. Meighen said it would be impossible for any member to pretend that in asking the government to take less security he represents in any way the desire or interest of the farming community. The farmers of the West would be no better off if they gave a second, third or fourth mortgage on their land instead of a first. To them it makes no difference whatever. Their interest is to get the seed grain and to protect themselves and their creditors. It was also pointed out on behalf of the government that benefit rather than harm was being done to the mortgages because the securing of seed grain by farmers meant that they would be able to improve the value of their land.

W. A. Buchanan, of Medicine Hat, while strongly approving of the action of the government, said that if the full benefit was to be felt a more liberal allowance of feed should be made for livestock on the farms, otherwise it would be impossible for the farmers to do their full share of work, more particularly the summer fallowing which is so essential in Southern Alberta. He found in the regulations regarding feed for stock a limitation which is going to interfere with the development of the mixed farming idea.

Paid Too Much

W. Martin, of Regina, made the complaint that at the price of \$1.50 per bushel, which the government is now charging for seed, the government is making a profit on the sale of grain. He asserted that in the first place too much had been paid for the wheat. Speaking more particularly of purchases made in the month of January he said: "The average price paid by the department for seed wheat was \$1.49. Add to that 11 cents freight to make the comparison with the Fort William price and you find that the government purchasing price was \$1.60. The average price at Fort William for No. 1 Northern was \$1.34 so that there is a difference of 26 cents which was paid on each bushel in excess of the Fort William average price." Mr. Martin said that while farmers are being asked to pay \$1.50 a bushel for their seed wheat, all of the seed should have been bought at a less price and the farmers should have been getting their seed grain for less money than they are being required to pay. In conclusion, Mr. Martin urged upon the minister the desirability of giving seed to the many applicants who have put in requests for it since the dates fixed on which applications must be put in.

Farmers Under Arrest

Hon. W. J. Roche thought that the member for Regina was trying to make political capital out of the matter. He said that the government had a most difficult situation to grapple with. The government had not anticipated that the demand for seed grain would be so large. The Saskatchewan government estimated that it would take for relief within one drought stricken area half a million dollars, but in a short time they spent \$1,200,000. Many applications he said had not been legitimate. It had come to his attention that some farmers have been getting seed grain and selling it to the elevators. Some of them are under arrest at the present time. In closing he said: "If we have on hand any grain after all the just demands that reach us within the time limit have been satisfied, we shall then consider those applications which reach us after the time limit, and shall supply

the deserving cases so far as possible. Further than that I cannot go, and further than that it would not be reasonable to expect me to go."

In connection with the amendment to the bank act a discussion arose as to the desirability of having the liens taken by the banks registered. In regard to this there was a wide difference of opinion, but the minister of finance explained that in order to have this done it would be necessary to establish considerable machinery. As the measure was only a temporary one this was not desirable. Several members, including G. E. McCraney and Levi Thompson, thought that the legislation should be made permanent.

Maclean and the Banks

W. F. Maclean reiterated the view often expressed by him in the House that the time was at hand when there must be a radical revision of the banking laws of the Dominion. Having the farmer always in view he said we shall have to have a banking system based on a national currency and a great national bank, the Bank of Canada, made up of all the banks of the country, in the same way as the National Reserve banks of the United States have been created. Such a bank he said would be a bank of rediscount. The country was in need of that relief. Much relief would be afforded the farmer and the merchant as well as to the ordinary individual were such a bank established. His advice to the minister of finance was that he should begin to plan the widest kind of reform in the banking situation of this country, so as to accommodate the farmer as well as all other classes, and to base it as the United States have based their reform, on a national currency, and a national bank at the head of all the banking of the country which will be a bank of rediscount for farmers' notes and all other kind of notes.

PUBLIC UTILITIES BOARD FOR ALBERTA

Edmonton, Alta., March 22.—The establishment of a board of public utility commissioners, for the purpose not only of exercising jurisdiction over the public utilities of the province, but also of regulating the borrowing powers of urban and rural municipalities within the province, has been decided on by the provincial government and a bill to that effect, to be called the Public Utilities Act was introduced in the legislature this afternoon by Premier Sifton.

The act is the most far-reaching and the most important that has been under the consideration of the government for some time. The need of such an act, particularly with regard to the regulation of borrowing powers, has been acutely felt for some time, but it was not until the Hon. Wilfrid Gariepy, minister of municipal affairs, in his annual report foreshadowed the appointment of a local government board or similar body, that an inkling was obtained of the intentions of the government.

Three Commissioners

It is proposed to appoint three commissioners, who will be appointed by the lieutenant-governor in council, but removable only by the legislature, thus taking the matter altogether out of the political realm.

The bill combines the powers and duties of the Manitoba public utilities commission with those of the local government board of Saskatchewan. According to present intentions, the act will apply to all public utilities, now or hereinafter owned or operated by or under the control of the government, which would bring the provincial telephone system and railways having provincial charters under its auspices; and to all public utilities that shall be owned or operated by or under the control of any company or incorporation created at or after the present session of the legislature; but does not apply to public utilities within or owned by any municipality, unless such municipality passes a by-law requesting that such public utilities be made subject to the act.

Wide Powers

The powers of the board will be wide. It will have a general supervision over all public utilities, and may make such orders regarding equipment appliances, rates and tolls, extensions of works or systems, and other matters as are necessary for the safety or convenience of the public, or for the proper carrying out of any contract, charter or franchise involving the use of public property or rights.

In addition to the above powers, the board will have power to inquire into the merits of any application of a local authority for permission to raise money by way of debenture, and to grant or refuse such permission, to manage sinking funds, supervise the expenditure of monies borrowed under the act, and to obtain from any local authority at any time a statement in detail of its assets and liabilities.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS' ANNUAL

The Alberta Schools of Agriculture, which have just completed their second year of operation with 285 students in attendance, have issued their "Annual," comprising 152 pages. The publication is a unique achievement on the way of school annuals, as it is the joint effort of the three schools situated at Claresholm, Olds and Vermilion, in the south, centre and north of the province respectively. A high standard is set by the book, which would be a credit to much older and larger educational institutions.

The frontispiece is a memorial portrait of the late J. C. Drewery, of Cowley, Alta., a member of the Board of Agricultural Education directing these schools and the president of the Canadian Percheron Horse Breeders' Association at the time of his death. Articles have been written for the Annual by Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, who talks directly to the students; by Judge Jackson, of Lethbridge, who writes interestingly on "The Law and the Farmer;" by Geo. Harcourt, B.S.A., Deputy Minister of Agriculture, who discusses "Alberta's Place in Canadian Agriculture;" E. A. Howes, B. S. A., of Vermilion, who describes Alberta's System of Agricultural Education; W. J. Stephen, B. S. A., of Claresholm, who gives an up-to-date view of "The Farming Profession," and by W. J. Elliott, B. S. A., of Olds, who writes topically on the problem of whether it is profitable for the farmer to feed hogs with oats selling at 60 cents per bushel.

The Annual contains pictures of the first graduating class from these schools, numbering some 97 students. A large number of illustrations showing the students at work and play make the book an attractive volume.

C.N.R. WANTS AID

The interesting fact that the Canadian Northern Railway Co. has requested the Manitoba government to increase the bond guarantee on its lines in the province to \$16,000 per mile was announced in the Manitoba legislature by Premier Roblin on Wednesday last. This statement was made in reply to a question by one of the opposition members. Sir Rodmond said the government had the request under consideration.

The lines on which the additional guarantee is requested have been in operation for some years and were built with the aid of cash subsidies and bond guarantees of \$10,000 and \$13,000 a mile. The additional guarantees are not needed, therefore, to raise money for construction. It is understood that Sir William Mackenzie on the occasion of his recent visit to Winnipeg notified Sir Rodmond Roblin that unless the guarantees were increased the C.N.R. would default on its interest in 1915 and the burden would fall directly on the province.

PREMIER BORDEN'S MOTHER 'DEAD'

Halifax, N.S., March 29.—Mrs. Borden, mother of Sir Robert Borden, died at ten minutes past three this morning at her home at Grand Pre.

FOR THE BELGIANS

Editor, Guide:—I have received from Miss Olivia De Vos, of Radville, Sask., the sum of \$78.30, being the proceeds of a social and collections for the benefit of the Belgian Relief Fund.

At her request will you please publish same in your paper, as she wants the people around Radville to know that she has remitted the said amount to me.

Yours very truly,

A. J. H. DUBUC,
Belgian Consul.

Winnipeg, March 24.

Gift of Flour

Editor, Guide:—You will greatly oblige me by mentioning in the next issue of your paper that the citizens of Wadena, Sask., under the auspices of the members of the Wadena K.P. Lodge No. 31, have contributed to the Belgian Relief Fund 600 sacks of flour, 40 lbs. each, and that the shipment has been received by the Belgian Consul at Winnipeg.

Yours very truly,

A. J. H. DUBUC,
Belgian Consul.

Winnipeg, March 25.


BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| Previously acknowledged | \$5,739.44 |
| "A Sympathizer," Cut Knife Sask. | 10.00 |
| Martin Seassu, Sycamore, Alta. | 1.00 |
| Huntley Sunday School, Belmont | 14.00 |
| Oscar Hedlin, Renown, Sask. | 2.00 |
| West Eagle Hills Local | 26.78 |
| Jas. Wilson, Beaverdale, Sask. | 5.00 |
| F. W. McGillivray, Gray, Sask. | 10.00 |
| Total | \$5,808.22 |

*This makes a total of \$113.83 sent in by this Local.

An error occurred in acknowledging contributions to the Belgian Relief Fund in the last issue of The Guide. Below are the correct amounts received:

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Grain Grower, Clanwillam | 11.80 |
| Deepdale G.G.A., Deepdale, Man. | 14.00 |



**"I heartily recommend
GOPHERCIDE
(SOLUBLE STRYCHNINE)
as the greatest poison I have ever tried."**

So wrote Oliver Y. Nicholson, of Bethune, Sask., on May 5th, 1914, adding:


"I have used all kinds of poison, but I never had so many gophers killed in half an hour as with Gophercide".

Gophercide is a preparation of strychnine which is just as deadly as the drug itself, but is so modified that it dissolves readily in warm water, and has none of that bitter strychnine taste.

The GOPHERCIDE solution is easily prepared—soaks right into the grain—poisons it thoroughly—stays there in spite of exposure to rain—and kills the gophers as surely as they eat it. And because the bitter taste is covered they devour the poisoned grain greedily.

GOPHERCIDE will do more than any other preparation you can use to clear your land of these destructive pests. One 50c. package used according to directions will kill 350 to 400 gophers. Get a package and prove it to your own satisfaction.

**NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
OF CANADA, LIMITED, MONTREAL.**



10

**Buy Your
LUMBER**

**Shingles
Doors
Windows
Mouldings**

**Where the
Highest
Quality
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WE GUARANTEE YOU SATISFACTION

PERMIT

Inspection before payment of one dollar

**FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE
LUMBER COMPANY
VANCOUVER
B.C.**

Our prices delivered on a 40c rate of freight:

| | |
|--|----------------|
| 2x4, 2x6, 2x8, up to 16-ft. | \$18.50 |
| 6-in. Shiplap, No. 1 Fir | 17.50 |
| 8-in. or 10-in. Shiplap or Boards, No. 1 | 18.50 |
| 1x6 Drop Siding, No. 1 Fir | 24.00 |
| 1x4 E. G. Flooring, No. 1 Fir | 33.00 |

Other material at correspondingly low prices.

SEND LIST of material wanted and receive by return mail our delivered estimate showing grades and prices in detail.

REMEMBER Farmers not requiring a full carload obtain the same prices by arranging with others to fill the car. We take **Special Care** in loading each order separately, so no confusion arises in unloading.

**Farmers Co-operative Lumber Co.
VANCOUVER - B.C.**

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Brickbats and Bouquets

Practical Common Sense

Your notice to hand and am sending \$2.00 for arrears and renewal as per your offer. Must say I am sorry for my negligence in not renewing before. I value The Guide for its practical common sense and for the direct benefit which I derive from its pages.

Alford, Sask.

Most Welcome Visitor

Enclosed please find the sum of \$1.00, being the amount for one year's subscription to The Grain Growers' Guide. I did not get November 11 issue of The Guide. If you can, send it. My wife missed that issue very much. The Guide is the most welcomed paper that comes to our home.

Gouverneur, Sask.

Getting From Under

Since you have raised the subscription of The Guide after April 1 to \$1.50 per year, I will ask you to cancel my subscription and enclosed please find 35 cents to pay arrears since December 30, 1914 to April, 1915. I think the paragraph in The Guide was certainly correct when it said that everything was at last piled on the farmer to pay for, he had nobody else to pile it on to, but I am going to avoid this extra charge by asking you not to send me your paper after April 1, 1915, or they will be returned to you.

Reid Hill, Alta.

Worth \$30.00 a Year

I think that none of the farmers should be without The Guide. I would not be without The Guide for \$30.00 a year. Every week when I get The Guide I look to see where I can save money.

Main Centre, Sask.

A Little Tonic

Your "Made in Canada Titles" is a disgrace. It is enough to disgust any reasonable man and is insulting to our present Governor-General and the brave lords, sirs and viscounts who are fighting for the world's freedom. I believe you are afraid to write subjects on the war as you are afraid of hurting some section or other of your subscribers. You are always shooting it at other editors because they have to print stuff that will suit their bosses. You are still worse, you are afraid of your subscribers. I would admire you more if you were serving a term in the jail for robbery. By this letter I hope to tone you up a little so that The Guide will be a more reasonable paper to read.

Deering, Alta.

Refreshing to Read

Enclosed please find \$1.00 to renew my subscription to The Guide. To say that the policy of the paper is a good one is putting it mildly. There are so many other papers which bow and cater to the certain few that it is refreshing to read The Guide.

Valor, Sask.

Don't Like Cartoons

Some time back you were asking for criticisms of The Guide and opinions as to how it could be improved. I think our paper is splendid except for one thing, and that is the grotesque cartoons which you publish from time to time. Your issues of March 10 and March 3 were the ones which finally decided me to write. Such distorted things as that on the front cover of a magazine, believe me, lower it in the eyes of all who have any appreciation for what is neat and artistic. Cartoons are a good thing in their way and doubtless appeal to a certain section, but I am sure you would be pleasing the vast majority of your readers if you would banish them from the cover and substitute some reasonable agricultural scene, such as you had on February 10 and 24.

Ituna, Sask.

Cover Pictures Good

Just a word to express my appreciation of the last two or three numbers of The Guide. They contain matters of more interest than usual and the pictures on the front cover set the paper off to great advantage. I hope you will continue on the same lines.

Estlin, Sask.

Only Half a Loaf

Find enclosed \$1.00 renewal to Guide. As I have said before, I do not endorse your views as to the best interest of the farmers. I have seen the rise and fall of the Grange movement the same as the Farmers' Alliance, all for the reason that they get the cart before the team, that is, they are trying to show the other fellow how to do right and themselves doing wrong. If they would put themselves in an honest position then all the remainder of their troubles would come easy. But the Grange left good motives behind them, the Alliance sowed good seed, and we may yet be benefited by the union. A half loaf is better than none, so here goes for another year.

Reid Hill, Alta.

Worth the Money

I enclose \$1.50 for one year's subscription to The Guide. It is worth more to me than any paper or magazine that I ever subscribed to, and I as a producer appreciate the fight The Guide has made against special privilege. May your paper always continue to fight until oppression and injustice are eliminated from our country. With best wishes.

Lockwood, Sask.

Appreciate Guide's Work

At a meeting of our branch at Ashville on last Saturday we read in the issue of The Guide of the 10th inst., on page five, what you said about the "Grain Growers' Lumber Company" and also their answer to same, and we as a branch of the Grain Growers' Association do hereby commend you for the stand you have taken in our behalf and also of the public generally. I want to say further, that we as a branch have been getting circular letters from this same company, but we know who and what they were and therefore paid no attention to them.

This letter is by resolution of the Ashville branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.

Ashville, Man.

A Great Treat

I could not be without The Guide. Every issue is a great treat.

Lake De May, Alta.

Farmers Should Organize

Please renew my subscription to your valuable paper for one year. It is a paper I don't see how the farmers can be without. I only wish they would organize together better.

Box 81, Purves, Man.

Lost Without Guide

Please find enclosed one dollar as renewal of my subscription to your paper. We are nearly lost if we miss The Guide. As a matter of fact The Guide coming regularly for three months is worth more to any farmer than he pays for the whole year.

Ingleford, Sask.

Bold and Fearless

I appreciate The Guide. I like it because of its bold and fearless stand for truth and right, which is the basis of all human progress. Its good understanding equals its zeal.

Mr. Editor, you are fighting a good fight. Go on dead straight. Your enemies are ignorance, prejudice and selfishness and the greatest is selfishness.

Mather, Man.

Words of Praise

Enclosed please find \$1.00, my renewal. I can only reiterate former words of praise in the good work being done by the staff of The Grain Growers' Guide. We farmers owe you a good deal and the man who does not take The Guide is not living up to the light he has, for which he should be held responsible. Oh, for a business government and a few more—nay a whole lot more—business farmers!

Clair, Sask.

An Educating Force

Enclosed find \$2.00 for three years subscription to The Guide. As an educating force The Guide is certainly making itself felt more and more every day. Keep on with the good work.

Cartwright, Man.

Can't Afford to Miss It

Here I am at last with some money to help in keeping up the good work you are doing for the country. I appreciate The Guide on all its principles such as exposing the grafters. I feel very cheap to take the advantage of the reduction of three years for \$2.00, but I cannot afford to be without it as I want all the education The Guide can give to protect myself from the grabbers.

Carbon, Alta.

Don't Want to Miss It

Please find enclosed the sum of \$1.00 to pay for The Guide. I, as ever, appreciate The Guide and would not like to be without it in my home. Your editorials and the "Mail Bag" correspondents I most appreciate and think in a great many cases they hit the nail on the head.

Cypress River, Man.

Politicians Should Homestead

Find enclosed your slip calling for payment on November 1 for \$2.00 for three years' subscription to your paper. I do not want to do without The Guide for it has done more for the farmer than all the rest of the papers together; every farmer in the Dominion should take it.

I would like to see some of those fellows down at Ottawa, that are trying to make everything as expensive for the farmer as they can, come up here and try homesteading and have the pull we have had this winter.

Oyen, Alta.

WHEN YOU WANT A REAL GOOD ENGINE BUY A "JUDSON"

Wire Fencing Prices Smashed

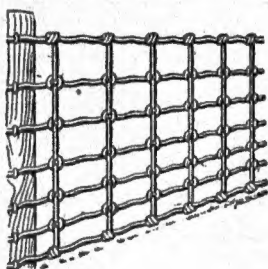
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The Stiffest, Strongest,
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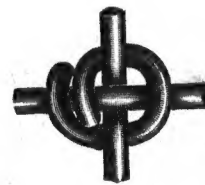
GREATEST OF ALL OFFERS! The "EMPIRE" Fences give you more real value for your dollar than any fence you have ever been offered before. It will be money in your pocket to buy your season's supply of wire fencing now—even though you may not need it for months to come. These record breaking prices ensure you so great a saving that you cannot afford to overlook this rare opportunity—we urge you to order now, using the order coupon! We use full Government Gauge Wire. We sold upwards of 50 car loads of "EMPIRE" Fencing to Western Canada Farmers during season 1914, and not a rod of it was returned, which proves that our quality and workmanship are the BEST.



Empire Fence is a square mesh straight stay fence made of full gauge wire put up in rolls of 20, 30 and 40 rods

5 Points that Make it Worth your While

- 1st—You pay for nothing but quality by our factory to farm method.
- 2nd—You do not help to pay the freight on the fence of your neighbor, who lives 200 miles beyond you, when you buy at these reduced prices at Winnipeg.
- 3rd—You do not have to bother clubbing your order and waiting, as the prices we quote here on local shipments are same as quoted by others in car lots.
- 4th—We have style and size for every purpose for the Western farmer. Fifteen different styles to choose from. **PROMPT SHIPMENT GUARANTEED YOU ON A ROLL OR A CARLOAD FROM FACTORY AT WINNIPEG.**
- 5th—Every order is filled with bright new fencing fresh from the looms, instead of from a stock which has lain weatherbeaten for months, as is the case when you are buying fencing the old-fashioned way or when it is shipped from the head of the lakes. That is why Empire Fence is worth 2 to 3 cents per rod more than any other fence sold in Western Canada, yet our prices are the lowest.



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30 Day Trial Money Back Guarantee goes with every Rod of this Fence

Send us at least a trial order to-day. You will surely order more before this sale closes and become a steady user of Empire Fence, the cheapest but best wire fencing made in Western Canada for western farmers. Send your hardware and supply orders along with your fencing orders, and you will save still more money

"EMPIRE" Heavy Fence. No. 9 Top and Bottom wires. Intermediate line and stay wires No. 12

| Cat. No. | Style | Space between line wires | Weight per rod | Sale price per rod |
|----------|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------|--------------------|
| F2 | Hog Fence | 7 wire 26-in. high, stays 12-in. apart | 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6 | 6 lbs. 20c. |
| F2B | Hog Fence | 7 wire 26-in. high, stays 6-in. apart | 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6 | 7½ lbs. 25c. |
| F3 | Hog and Sheep Fence | 8 wire 30-in. high, stays 12-in. apart | 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6 | 6½ lbs. 22c. |
| F3D | Hog and Sheep Fence | 8 wire 30-in. high, stays 6-in. apart | 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6 | 8½ lbs. 28c. |
| F3B | Special Hog and Sheep Fence | 9 wire 36-in. high, stays 12-in. apart | 3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 7 | 7½ lbs. 26c. |
| F4 | Stock Fence | 9 wire 42-in. high, stays 13-in. apart | 3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 | 7½ lbs. 26½c. |
| F5 | Stock Fence | 10 wire 50-in. high, stays 13-in. apart | 3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 8, 9 | 10 lbs. 28c. |

"EMPIRE" EXTRA HEAVY FENCE. Made of all No. 9 wire throughout

| Cat. No. | Style | Space between line wires | Weight per rod | Sale price per rod |
|----------|---------------------|---|---------------------------|--------------------|
| F6 | Field Fence | 4 wire 33-in. high, stays 22-in. apart | 10, 11, 12 | 5½ lbs. 17c. |
| F7 | Field Fence | 5 wire 40-in. high, stays 22-in. apart | 9, 10, 10, 11 | 7 lbs. 20c. |
| F7A | Field Fence | 6 wire 40-in. high, stays 22-in. apart | 6, 6, 8, 10, 10 | 8 lbs. 24c. |
| F8 | Field Fence | 7 wire 48-in. high, stays 22-in. apart | 6, 6, 8, 8, 10, 10 | 9¼ lbs. 28c. |
| F9 | Stock Fence | 10 wire 50-in. high, stays 16-in. apart | 3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 8, 9 | 13 lbs. 40c. |
| F9A | Sheep and Hog Fence | 7 wire 26-in. high, stays 13-in. apart | 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6 | 11 lbs. 31c. |
| FX90 | Stock Fence | 9 wire 42-in. high, stays 22-in. apart | 3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 | 12 lbs. 35c. |

"EMPIRE" HEAVY SPECIAL HOG, STOCK AND POULTRY FENCE. No. 9 Top and Bottom, No. 12 intermediate and line wire. Cat. No. F10—50 in. high, 15 line wires, stays 8 in. apart, spacing 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 5, 6, 7, weight 13 lbs. Price per rod.....

42c

"EMPIRE" GATES 4 FEET HIGH
Width 3½ ft. 8 ft. 10 ft. 12 ft. 14 ft. 16 ft.
Weight 35 lbs. 50 lbs. 62 lbs. 70 lbs. 78 lbs. 82 lbs.
Price \$2.00 \$3.50 \$3.75 \$4.00 \$4.50 \$4.75

"Empire Fence Stretcher, \$6.50. Brace Wire No. 9, per coil of 25 lbs. \$1.00. Fence Staples, 4c. per lb.

4-PT. GALVANIZED BARBED WIRE IN 80-ROD SPOOLS, WEIGHT ABOUT 84 LBS. PRICE, PER SPOOL, \$2.40. 2-PT., PER SPOOL, \$2.25 Fencing and gates shipped at 3rd class freight rate. Barbed wire at 4th class. The freight amounts to practically nothing compared to what we save you.

C. S. JUDSON CO. LIMITED, WINNIPEG, CANADA

GUARANTEE ORDER COUPON.—TEAR OFF HERE AND ENCLOSE IN ENVELOPE ADDRESSED TO

C. S. JUDSON CO. LIMITED, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Gentlemen:—Please find enclosed check, draft or money order for \$....., for which ship me the following order to the address given below. It is distinctly understood that if I do not find the Empire fencing and gates to be higher in quality and lower in price than any other fence on the market, and to be made of all hard, tough, open hearth steel wire, full weight and thoroughly galvanized, that I have the privilege of returning it to you, and you will refund me all moneys which I have paid, including freight charges.

| No. of Rods | Cat. No. | Style | Price | Name |
|-------------------|----------|-------|-------|------------------------|
| G | | | | P.O. Address |
| Gates | | | | R. R. Station |
| Barbed Wire | | | | Name of Railroad |

G.G.G.

ABOVE PRICES ARE AT WINNIPEG. PROMPT SHIPMENT GUARANTEED